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# CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Nikolayev Hails Soviet Disarmament Program for Eighties [PRAVDA 10 Jun] AA 1
Tsrov Views Upcoming Geneva Disarmament Committee Session [NOVOYE VREMYA No 23] AA 4

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Reviews Arms Race, PRC Leaders' Visits [Korovikov, 8 Jun] CC 1
OPEC Decides To Decrease Oil Production CC 4
Representative at Tehran Inquiry Summarizes Results CC 5
UN Representative on U.S. Support of Apartheid CC 5

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Anichkin on Carter, Kennedy, Reagan Campaigns, Stands A 1
Baykov: U.S. Starting New Decade of Intensive Arming A 2
Rapprochement Between Washington, Beijing Scored A 4
Shishlin: 'Underestimating Realities' [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 5 Jun] A 4
Ovchinnikov: 'Shortsighted Calculations' [PRAVDA 7 Jun] A 7
State's Holbrooke on Rapprochement [IZVESTIYA 7 Jun] A 7
Zinoveya Decries Silence on Involvement in Afghanistan A 9
U.S. Victim of Its Own Policy Over Cuban 'Refugees' [Chigir] A 10

CHINA

IZVESTIYA Scores Anti-Soviet Propaganda Campaign [8 Jun] B 1

SOUTH ASIA

IZVESTIYA Cites BAKHTAR Exposure of Kabul University Events [7 Jun] D 1
Initiative Offers Way To Avoid 'Middle East Battlefield' [Volskiy in NOVOYE VREYMA No 23] D 1
Niyazmatov Describes Soviet-Afghan Roadbuilding Project [KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 3 Jun] D 4
PRAVDA Scores Ziaul Haq Remarks on Afghan Relations [6 Jun] D 4

EASTERN EUROPE

SFRY Protests 'Terrorist Act' In Washington F 1
Baybakov, GDR Planning Chief Discuss Cooperation in Moscow F 1
[PRAVDA 6 Jun]
Cooperation Commission Session [PRAVDA 7 Jun] F 1
Nuriyev, Polish Minister Discuss Food Industry Cooperation F 2
[PRAVDA 6 Jun]

WESTERN EUROPE

Portugalov Views FRG-USSR Relations Since Afghanistan G 1
[DER SPIEGEL 9 Jun]
Britain Decides To Impose Sanctions on Iran G 12
Meeting With Dutch Cooperation Commission Held in Moscow G 12
[PRAVDA 6 Jun]
Kornilov: Huang Hua Spreading 'Anti-Soviet Lies' in Sweden G 13

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Kudryavtsev Views Syrian Approach to Near East Settlement H 1
[IZVESTIYA 6 Jun]
Autonomy Talks 'Have Not Achieved' Intended Results [Kuvaldin] H 4

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Brezhnev Congratulates Sao Tome President on Reelection J 1
Editorial Hails Determination for Liberation from 'Oppression' J 1
[IZVESTIYA 4 Jun]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Haitian Communist Leader Interviewed on Caribbean Events K 1
PRAVDA Reports Visit by Argentine CP Delegation [5 Jun] K 2
Ponomarev Meets With Bolivian CP Delegation [PRAVDA 7 Jun] K 2
El Salvador Front Condemns U.S. Interference K 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Solomentsev Addresses Festive Award Meeting in Tomsk R 1
Nakhichevanskiy Obkom Plenum Discusses Law, Order R 2
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 1 Jun]
Regional Press Report Shevardnadze, Aliyev Activities R 3
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 31 May, 1 Jun; ZARYA VOSTOKA 1 Jun]
Briefs: Kiev Komsomol Plenum R 3

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Commissions Voice Harsh Criticism of Chemical Industry S 1
[Mussalitin in IZVESTIYA 4 Jun]
Kirilenko, Other Leaders Address Power Industry Conference S 3
[PRAVDA 4 Jun]
Central Committee Resolution on Lipetskstroy Cadre Work S 11
[PRAVDA 4 Jun]

Conference on Development of Siberia Opens in Novosibirsk [Radina] S 15
Marchuk Addresses Conference S 15
Georgian Justice Minister on Legal Services in Economy S 16
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 14 May]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RSFSR CSA Reports on Agricultural Progress T 1
Harvest Preparation Discussed at Ministry Meeting T 1
Delay in Readiness of Machinery Reported T 1
Agricultural Official Describes Sugar Beet Production T 2
Shcherbitskiy Attends Kharkov Meeting; New Official Appointed T 3
Procurement of Fodder Begins in North Kazakhstan T 3

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Brezhnev Addresses Award Ceremony for Cosmonauts U 1

NIKOLAYEV HAILS SOVIET DISARMAMENT PROGRAM FOR EIGHTIES

LD111005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 80 p 4

[Yu. Nikolayev article under the rubric "Disarmament-the Command of the Times": "The Focus of Alarms and Hopes"]

[Text] The alarms and hopes of the modern world are focused by the problem of disarmament as if by a lens. The huge mass of nuclear and conventional explosives already stockpiled hangs over mankind in a sinister cloud. Scientists have calculated that for every inhabitant of the earth--from babies to old men--there is an average of 15 tons of explosives in TNT equivalent--in the form of bombs, missiles and mines. The warning Lenin gave as early as 1918 that the development of military hardware could pose a threat to the very conditions of the existence of human society resounds with particular force in our day.

The arms race does not only threaten mankind with potential disaster. It is already doing tremendous damage to all countries and peoples and to nearly every human family by swallowing up more and more of the resources which are so necessary for food, housing, medicines and textbooks. Every day more than $1 billion is spent on more and more new instruments of destruction, increasing the notorious "overkill"--the coefficient of destruction invented by American "theorists" which shows how many times mankind would be destroyed by this or that nuclear arsenal.

It is natural for the efforts of all progressive forces and all people of good will in the world to merge in the struggle for disarmament. It is natural for our Communist Party and Soviet state to spare no efforts for the sake of this great goal, which V.I. Lenin called the ideal of socialism. That is why, despite the stubborn resistance of the NATO countries' military-industrial complex and the politicians and propagandists in its service who specialize in fanning the myth of the "Soviet threat" to justify the arms race, real steps forward were made in the sphere of disarmament in the sixties and seventies.

Important international agreements on limiting the production of certain types of weapons or banning the arms race in particular environments were achieved through the efforts above all of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries--efforts supported by all peace-loving mankind and meeting with correct understanding among the sober-minded section of the ruling circles in capitalist countries.

In the seventies alone international agreements were concluded on banning the deployment of weapons of mass destruction on the sea bed and the ocean floor, banning bacteriological weapons, and banning military or any other hostile utilization of means of modifying the natural environment. Agreements were reached on strategic arms limitation and on averting nuclear war. Certain confidence-building measures began to be implemented in Europe. A definite mechanism was created for talks on disarmament questions. Not for nothing did the United Nations proclaim the seventies the decade of disarmament.

All this indubitably had its effect, both in the sense of directly reducing the level of the dangers hanging over mankind and in the sense of overcoming a kind of psychological barrier--the relatively widespread disbelief in the possibility of implementing practical steps in the disarmament sphere. Things began to move, despite the full force of inertia and the resistance of forces with an interest in the arms race. It was important not to allow this process to stop again.

But the first real results in limiting the arms race--results achieved in the conditions of mankind's further advance along the path of social progress and the successes of the peoples' national liberation and anti-imperialist struggle--aroused an increasing resistance on the part of imperialist reaction. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, the more imperialism's potential for holding sway over other countries and peoples is reduced, the more fiercely its most aggressive and shortsighted representatives react. They see the arms race and the threat of using arms as a way of maintaining their positions. The bellicose circles of imperialism, and above all of U.S. imperialism, are fiercely attacking detente and peace. Whereas until recently the attacks were made chiefly by the most shameless and prejudiced politicians and political groupings of the bourgeoisie, now the attacks are being carried out, so to speak, on a statewide scale--under the U.S. Government leadership and its zealous follower the British Government, and with the support--to varying degrees--of the governments of the other NATO countries, although they give verbal assurances of their adherence to detente.

One consequence of all this has been a notable shift in sentiments in political circles in the United States and other Western countries. Thus, for instance, in the mid-seventies attempts by then U.S. Defense Secretary Schlesinger to accustom Americans to the "acceptability" of the idea of "limited nuclear war" in which "only" 20-30 million people would perish earned him the well-deserved reputation of a nuclear maniac. But recently Brzezinski, the U.S. President's special adviser on national security, answering a correspondent's question on the U.S. attitude to "limited nuclear war," stated publicly that the White House is engaged in "reviewing" its position on the question of nuclear war with a view to moving toward a "wider choice." This caused no visible alarm in the United States.

The propaganda organs of certain West European countries do not lag behind the American propaganda machine. Britain's THE OBSERVER, commenting on 23 March on the radio program "Target U.K. Could Britain Survive a War?" notes melancholically that only a year ago a program on such a provocative theme would have been impossible, but "now the government feels differently...."

Of course, such highly dangerous "changes" in the ruling circles of NATO countries are not going unnoticed in the USSR, and the appeal by our party and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to "keep our powder dry" met with complete understanding and support from the Soviet people. But at the same time--and specifically in the present international situation--it is important not to lessen, but on the contrary, to step up efforts by all peace-loving forces to strengthen peace, eliminate the threat of war and achieve concrete measures in the sphere of restraining the arms race and disarmament.

A major contribution was made to the cause of consolidating international peace and a powerful impetus given to the process of relaxation of tension, as is known, by the decisions of the May conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. The conference counterposed to the dangerous course adopted by NATO and all imperialist and hegemonist forces of whipping up the arms race and creating conflict situations--a course leading to increasing danger of war--an impressive program of actions intended to eliminate the threat of resumption of the "cold war" and to strengthen trust and mutual understanding between states.

In the declaration adopted on 15 May the Warsaw Pact states stressed with new force their desire to achieve agreements at all the disarmament talks now in progress and to resume talks in areas where they have been broken off.

The document notes the great significance which would be attached to the coming into force of the SALT II treaty, notes the need for and possibility of talks on limiting medium range nuclear missile weapons in Europe and contains a list of immediate tasks in the sphere of practical measures to end the arms race. The Warsaw Pact countries noted the important role which could be played in European affairs by the Madrid meeting of participants in the all-European conference and the convening and fruitful work of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Great significance is attached to the proposal put forward by the Warsaw conference on the holding of a summit meeting of leaders of states in all parts of the world in the near future. Such a meeting--its holding could be agreed on by means of consultations between states--is, in the light of the prevailing situation and the whole experience of history from the times of the anti-Hitler coalition to the present day, the most reliable path to mutual understanding and lasting peace.

The CPSU and the Soviet state have put forward the latest major political initiative by submitting an all-embracing and realistic program of measures to the United Nations. It embraces practically all aspects of the problem of ending the arms race and indicates the main directions where efforts should be focused in the coming years. Having supported the resolution on proclaiming the eighties a second disarmament decade at the 34th UN General Assembly session in 1979, the USSR proposes to fill it with real content. The implementation of this program would be of historic significance in the struggle for lasting peace.

The document with the rather dry official title of the "Letter from the USSR Foreign Minister to the UN Secretary General Concerning the Tasks of the Second Disarmament Decade"--its text is published on PRAVDA for 13 April--proposes the immediate commencement of talks with a view to ending the production of nuclear weapons in all their forms and the gradual reduction of stockpiles until they are completely eliminated. The letter suggests the elaboration and conclusion of a series of other international agreements aimed at reducing and fully eliminating the nuclear threat to mankind.

The USSR proposes that all-embracing agreements be elaborated and concluded on banning the development and production of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons, on stopping the creation of new types of highly destructive conventional arms, on banning chemical weapons, on a commitment by states not to expand armies or increase conventional arms and others. The achievement of an accord on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe and the conclusion by the all-European conference participants of a treaty renouncing first use of nuclear or conventional arms against one another would be of great significance.

What does the advancement of such a bold and broad program mean in a situation where the present U.S. administration, fueling tension and stepping up military preparations, is delivering blow after blow to the positive things that have been achieved under previous administrations, above all to the agreements in the sphere of limiting the arms race and disarmament? Is it realistic, one might ask, are we not being idealistic?

No we are not. Just as it was not idealistic for the Soviet state to advance the first all-embracing disarmament program at the 1922 Geneva conference at a time when we were in a very tough situation, so today the CPSU's policy in the struggle for disarmament is profoundly realistic, based on a profound and comprehensive consideration of the correlation of forces in the world. It strikingly reflects the confidence and optimism of the people who were the first to pave the way for socialism.

The Soviet disarmament program for the eighties has met with a wide international response. In particular, at UN headquarters in New York--an important center for solving disarmament problems--the significance of the Soviet document was noted by a representative of the UN secretary general, the chairman of the UN First Committee (on Political and Security Questions) and the chairman of the UN special committee on increasing the effectiveness of the principle of the nonuse of force in international relations.

The Soviet Union's new proposals on disarmament, development of the relaxation of tension and normalization of relations among states were a striking confirmation of the consistent course of the CPSU, USSR Government and Soviet people toward ensuring world peace and toward broad international cooperation.

The course toward strengthening peace and detente corresponds to the interests of all countries' peoples. This was reaffirmed by the Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties which made an appeal to the European countries' peoples "for peace and disarmament." Being in the vanguard of the peace fighters, the communist and workers parties resolutely advocated the development of dialogue and joint actions with all peace-loving forces supporting the achievement of these goals. The broad struggle now underway against the transformation of the European Continent into a "powder keg" and against the revival of the cold war is new evidence of the peoples' support for this course.

The Soviet disarmament program for the eighties is a program for bright, clear skies for mankind.

TAROV VIEWS UPCOMING GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE SESSION

LD110825 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 23, 6 Jun 80 pp 10-11

[S. Tarov article: "Before the Meetings in Geneva"]

[Text] On 12 June in Geneva the work of the Disarmament Committee session will continue. What problems are on the agenda of this international forum?

Nuclear disarmament is one of the chief topics being discussed in Geneva. With every passing year the quantity, yield and methods of delivering nuclear warheads to their targets are increasing. As a result the task of nuclear disarmament is becoming increasingly complex. But the socialist countries are profoundly convinced that it can be solved. To ensure that ALL [capitalized word published in boldface] states cease production of nuclear weapons and gradually reduce their stocks until they are completely eliminated--this is the task being set the committee by Warsaw Pact members. This goal can be achieved, if all five nuclear powers take as a basis the observance of the principle of preserving the balance of power while constantly reducing the level of nuclear armaments and the principle of nondetriment to any state's security.

The United States, a number of Western countries and China too do not conceal the fact that these principles do not suit them. Certain NATO countries are overtly delaying the solution of the problem of disarmament and are trying to secure unilateral advantages. Others are pursuing an unrealistic line toward bringing their own quantitative and qualitative parameters of nuclear power level with the indicators of the great powers.

On disarmament questions the United States graphically demonstrates how far its negligent attitude to international obligations and accords has gone, including those adopted at the Vienna summit meeting last June. [paragraph continues]

Throwing these obligations overboard it is trying to lay the blame for the exacerbation of the international situation upon the Soviet Union. At the same time, the U.S. President's directive No 50 of last year instructs that any proposal on arms control must not contradict to the West's military plans and foreign policy interests. And these plans and interests are known: accelerating the arms race, trying to upset the parity of strategic forces and securing NATO's military superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries. Even many Western delegations are alarmed by the impact of such a course upon the international situation. A large group of developing countries are expressing concern in this connection.

The concrete proposals of the USSR and the other socialist states for talks on nuclear disarmament, submitted in February 1979 for the committee's examination are a good basis for beginning practical talks on questions of nuclear disarmament in the immediate future.

The treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the three environments was of great political significance, produced a palpable ecological effect, but unfortunately did not prove an obstacle for the improvement of nuclear weapons. Only a total ban on testing will limit the development of new and increasingly lethal types and will stop the proliferation of the nuclear peril which is especially important insofar as the number of near-nuclear states is increasing with each passing year.

In the talks between the USSR, the United States and Britain on this problem, certain results have been achieved in particular on the nature of the treaty and a protocol to it concerning explosions for peaceful purposes. There is also an accord on the mechanism for verifying compliance with the agreement with the aid of national, technical resources, for conducting inspections on the spot and for an exchange of seismic data.

All the same, the small and nonaligned countries are expressing quite valid dissatisfaction that the talks between the USSR, the United States and Britain are now in effect frozen through the fault of the Western side. In this connection, suggestions are being voiced that the talks be shifted to the committee. This would broaden the range of their participants and would give nonnuclear states the opportunity to influence positively the development of the treaty. Hopes for progress in this matter are also being pinned on the forthcoming August conference for examining the operation of the nuclear weapons nonproliferation treaty.

The Soviet initiative on concluding an international convention on strengthening guarantees for the security of nonnuclear states continues to attract great attention. Many of the committee's members believe that to adopt such a proposal would strengthen the nuclear-free status of the nonnuclear states, narrow the sphere of proliferation of these weapons of mass destruction and thereby promote the weakening of the threat of nuclear war. Now it is necessary to accelerate work in this direction and to allow no delays to which the Western representatives are so fond of resorting.

High on the Disarmament Committee's agenda is the question of prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of lethal new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction. This problem grows more acute each year, particularly in connection with the increase in the number of countries using nuclear power and technology.

Widespread use of radioactive materials for the purpose of creating radiological weapons is becoming an increasing possibility.

The Soviet Union's flexible and constructive stance in its negotiations with the United States made it possible to elaborate the main elements of a treaty on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons. This document was submitted to the committee for examination in July last year. An agreement could have been prepared at the committee's spring session but the Western representatives put the brakes on discussion of it. A recently formed working party which has only just been able to start work is now engaged in the elaboration of an agreement.

For more than 8 years the Disarmament Committee has been examining the problem of concluding a convention banning the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on the destruction of existing stocks. At the same time this question is being discussed at the Soviet-U.S. talks which have been proceeding since 1976. What results have these discussions yielded?

The experience of preparing the convention adopted in 1972 banning bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons--the first agreement on practical disarmament measures--should have helped to save mankind from chemical weapons also. Initially the Soviet-U.S. talks proceeded successfully, if slowly, toward an agreement. In January 1978 the two sides reached agreement on the scope of the ban and agreed that chemicals which are not needed for civilian purposes should be banned. They also agreed on a procedure for declaring stocks of chemical weapons and arrived at the view that measures relating to verification should be based on a combination of national and international measures, including the creation of a consultative organ. In August last year, in a joint statement to the committee, both delegations pledged to make efforts for the speediest conclusion of the talks and for the submission of a joint initiative on this important and complex problem.

The problem of a chemical weapons ban has also been the subject of intensive examination within the Disarmament Committee itself. In 1979, guided by UN decisions, delegations from a number of nonaligned countries proposed that the committee start work at the same time on the framing of the text of a convention.

The socialist countries are pressing for immediate discussion and the speediest elaboration of the main elements of the substance of a future convention. The United States and certain Western countries have recently been avoiding a businesslike discussion of this question. Together with the Chinese delegates their representatives on the committee have been made slanderous statements, claiming that Soviet chemical weapons have been used in both Afghanistan and Kampuchea. At the same time reality indicates differently. At one session, driven into the corner by convincing facts, the U.S. representative was forced to admit that U.S.-backed Afghan counterrevolutionaries might have U.S.-manufactured chemical weapons at their disposal. As has already been pointed out, until recently the Soviet-U.S. talks held out the hope of success. Will those hopes be maintained--that is a question raised by the current U.S. approach to this aspect of disarmament.

The Disarmament Committee will continue its sessions in a complex situation. The maneuvering by the West is, of course, hampering this forum's work. But the mood in favor of detente and disarmament is also strong. The socialist community countries' stance is dictated not by short-term considerations of expediency, but by a profound and immutable desire for lasting peace and the guaranteed security of all peoples. In a letter from USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko to UN Secretary General K. Waldheim it is stated most definitely that, together with other peace-loving states, the Soviet Union will resolutely press for the eighties to be turned into a second decade of genuine disarmament.

PRAVDA REVIEWS ARMS RACE, PRC LEADERS' VISITS

ID101333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 80 p 4

[Valentin Korovikov "International Review"]

[Text] This week, on 5 June, the world marked Environmental Conservation Day. And among the many major and complex problems associated with concerns about our world's health and the well-being of its 4.5 billion inhabitants, one of the most important, acute and urgent is the problem of peace in the world and of ending the arms race.

The scars of wars, which end millions of lives and mutilate nature, take decades to heal. In the countries of Indochina the land and people are still suffering from the consequences of bombings, sprayings with poisonous chemicals, massive shelling and other criminal acts by the American military. The extensive arsenals of nuclear weapons accumulated in the world today threaten, in the event of a major war being unleashed, such destructions and such poisoning of the natural environment that mankind's very existence becomes problematic. It is no accident that this week an international organization--the UN Environment Program (UNEP)--stressed in its message on the day in question: "Without any doubt it can be asserted that questions of disarmament, social development and the protection of the environment are very closely linked and their resolution is one of the main tasks for the entire international community."

For the Sake of Peace

At the epicenter of the difficult confrontation between the forces of peace and war, the supporters of the relaxation of international tension and the bellicose heralds of the "position of strength" policy are the key problems of international life today. And the past week was no exception in this respect. Concrete events and facts showed once again who displays a high sense of responsibility for mankind's destiny, who advocates peace and detente, and who seeks to poison international relations, exacerbate contradictions and drag the world into a new stage of the arms race.

Despite Washington's intensive attempts to continue the policy of reviving the morality and actions of the "cold war" period under the propaganda screen of the "communist threat" and the "Russians' aggressiveness," the groundlessness of such a course of wrecking detente and of confrontation is becoming increasingly clear. The documents adopted at the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference showed the world that as before, the socialist countries firmly advocate peaceful coexistence, good-neighborly relations and real arms reduction. This constructive and realistic program of actions to eliminate hotbeds of international tension has had a substantial effect on improving the political and diplomatic situation and has promoted the activation of all the world's peace-loving forces. To an ever increasing degree many politicians, even in Western countries, are fully aware of the unpromising and dangerous nature of the "Carter doctrine" and criticize it. On 5 June former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, in his first speech since his resignation, condemned official Washington's "severe vacillations" and "attacks of hysteria" in international affairs. "It is erroneous to think," Vance noted, "that America can have the authority to dictate our desires to the world. That presupposes, for instance, that we can dominate the Soviet Union. This obsolete idea is engendered not by the realities of today, but by nostalgia for the past."

Life itself refutes the U.S. claims. Many fruitful meetings have taken place recently in Moscow, Warsaw, Belgrade, Vienna and Bonn. The meeting in Warsaw between L.I. Brezhnev and French President V. Giscard d'Estaing was assessed as an event of paramount importance.

Within the framework of the week under review general attention was attracted by the visit of Indian Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao to the Soviet Union. The friendship and cooperation between two such major states as India and the USSR, in which nearly one-fourth of the world's population live, have played and continue to play an important part in the struggle for peace and detente. This is manifested particularly in the complex and dangerous situation which has now arisen in the Middle and Near East and the Indian Ocean around Iran and Afghanistan as a result of the actions of the American imperialists and their accomplices.

Our country advocates a political settlement by means of talks concerning the situation which has arisen over Afghanistan. The basis for this exists in the Afghan Government proposals of 14 May. In the course of a political settlement it would also be possible to resolve the question of the withdrawal from Afghan territory of the Soviet armed contingents which are there at the request of that country's government, if, of course, aggression against Afghanistan and all forms of outside interference in its internal affairs are stopped.

The Soviet-Indian talks also discussed the problems of the Indian Ocean, where because of the unprecedented concentration of U.S. naval forces and the expansion of the network of bases a threat has arisen to the security of states in that region. The real nature of this threat is convincingly indicated by the U.S. armed provocation in Iran, when helicopters took off from the aircraft carrier Nimitz and encroached on Iranian territory in order to carry out a raid on Tehran.

A notable role in exposing American imperialism's criminal designs in southwest Asia and its plans to stifle the Iranian revolution has been played by the international conference held in Tehran this week to investigate U.S. aggressive actions against Iran. The delegates, who came from many countries, were presented with hundreds of pieces of evidence of the uncontrolled, piratical U.S. dominance under the former shah's regime in Iran. Everything was in the hands of dealers from the oil monopolies, CIA agents, Washington diplomats and Pentagon "teachers." About 60,000 Americans virtually formed a kind of U.S. occupation corps in Iran, ensuring complete domination of the country and protecting the selfish interests of American military-industrial companies.

The mask of "friends of Islam" and "defenders of human rights" has again been torn away from American politicians in Tehran now. Secret CIA, Pentagon, State Department and U.S. Tehran Embassy documents which have been published have exposed a chain of conspiracies aimed at killing Khomeyni and eliminating the revolutionary regime.

All these revelations have again shown how shamelessly American imperialism interferes in other countries' affairs, declaring whole regions of the world to be "zones of U.S. vital interests."

From the Arctic to California

This was a very busy week for the NATO countries' war ministers and for many Washington and Chinese military leaders. Harold Brown--the U.S. defense secretary--in the space of a few days held talks with his new friends from Beijing, visited London and Bonn and spent 2 days in the Arctic Circle at the NATO air base at Bodo (Norway). Although the sessions of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group at the distant Arctic base were strictly secret, some reports on the progress of the talks appeared in the Western press. By all appearances the Americans--both Secretary Brown and General Rogers, commander of NATO Armed Forces--demanded that their allies appropriate even more resources for military purposes and create new types of weapons more rapidly. It is reported that Rogers called particularly zealously for NATO's armies to be equipped with chemical and also neutron weapons. [paragraph continues]

In the perpetual sun of the Arctic summer the NATO strategists discussed and determined the details of sinister plans for rearming their armies and deploying in Western Europe a new arsenal of nuclear missile installations targeted directly on the Soviet Union and the European socialist countries.

In the next 2 months Britain must determine sites for basing 160 cruise missiles, and Italy, 112. But whereas the London government readily adopted the decision to create a network of new missile bases in southeast England, strong pressure had to be brought to bear on certain other NATO allies (for instance, Belgium and the Netherlands).

The new round in the nuclear missile arms race now being undertaken in NATO countries on American orders promises profits of billions to the military-industrial corporations and will bring new burdens, increased taxation and a fall in the living standard for many millions of working people. This situation was assessed very aptly by Paul Warnke, former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, who stated the other day that "a situation has now arisen where although we have only just experienced a repulsive act of racial injustice in a major American city (this refers to the bloody events in Miami--V.K.) the only major new 'housing' construction program in the United States is the program for accommodating 200 MX nuclear missiles."

The Beijing leaders have joined the NATO generals in actively fueling war hysteria. During his visit to Japan PRC State Council Premier Hua Guofeng openly called for intensified Japanese militarization and the strengthening of the Japanese-American-Chinese triangle. In China itself the reequipping of the army and creation of a modern military industry are treated as virtually the main task in the country's modernization. It was to acquire new military equipment and assistance in its production that a large Chinese delegation headed by Vice Premier Geng Biao went to the United States. It was greeted with open arms. The delegation was shown secret military installations and plants and the combat potential of the latest types of ships, aircraft and other equipment were demonstrated. Military haggling and displaying of wares alternated with hypocritical and cynical speeches during which the speakers, particularly the Chinese speaker, constantly called for concerted NATO and Beijing efforts in the struggle against "Soviet aggression and expansionism," as they slanderously put it. The other day the State Department announced through Assistant Secretary R. Holbrooke that the American diplomacy of the seventies is no longer seen as an "adequate conceptual basis" for the U.S. approach to China. He proceeded to talk of plans to create "a legal and organizational basis for the full development of economic, cultural, scientific and technical relations between the United States and China." For his part, Geng Biao stated in California that China is very satisfied with the established close ties and that the "talks are of immense significance."

"Two visits--one purpose"--this was the description of the Beijing leaders' trips to Japan and the United States in the Bulgarian paper RABOTNICHESKO DELO. The purpose is China's further rapprochement with the imperialist world on an anti-Soviet platform and the country's unbridled militarization.

The Tragedy Continues

The date 2 June will go down in the grim history of the Palestinian people as a day of bloody Israeli terror. It was on this day that Tel Aviv extremists tried to kill prominent representatives of the population of the Arab lands occupied 13 years ago. Bombs were planted in the cars of three mayors of cities on the West Bank of the Jordan. The mayor of Nablus, Bassam Shaka, and the Mayor of Ramallah, Karim Khalaf, were seriously injured. The third was miraculously spared--he happened to notice a suspicious object in his car.

Responsibility for these vile crimes was admitted by an underground Zionist organization demanding the full annexation of the occupied territories and that they become part of Israel. Israeli intelligence was party to the recent terrorist acts. [paragraph continues]

AFP reported on 5 June that it had learned from a reliable source in Jerusalem that the crime was committed by a group of settlers on the occupied lands trained by the Israeli Army and using ammunition supplied by it. Security agents know who these people are and where they are hiding but there have been no arrests so far. And although the Begin government verbally dissociates itself from the extremists its policy follows the same course of suppressing the Arab population and holding on to captured territories.

As the statement by a number of Arab diplomats and the PLO notes, "the terror against the local Palestinian population is an integral part of Zionist policy. With the failure of the autonomy talks with Egypt Israel wants to clear the occupied West Bank of the Jordan of political figures who, in the past, have always struggled for the Palestinians' right to self-determination."

The Israeli extremists' terrorist acts have once again demonstrated the flimsiness of Washington's attempts to resolve Near East problems within the framework of the Camp David deal. As expected, the separate Israeli-Egyptian talks behind the back of the Palestinian people fail to provide a positive solution. The failure of the Washington-style settlement of the Near East crisis is obvious even to many U.S. allies in Western Europe. The Common Market countries are very apprehensive about serious economic consequences and new complications with the Arab world as a result of too close a link with the adventurist, aggressive U.S. policy in the Near and Middle East. Hence the appearance of proposals on a new "European peace initiative" in this troubled region. These proposals are very vague, yet they still caused a paroxysm of anger in Washington. This reaction demonstrated anew that U.S. policy is still directed toward supporting Israel and against the vital interests of the Arab peoples.

Tension in the Near East has by no means diminished since As-Sadat's deal with Begin. Blood is being shed in Lebanon and the situation on the West Bank of the Jordan is more acute than ever.

"Is it not time to put a stop to the protracted business of the anti-Arab policy of separate deals? Is it not time to put the Near East settlement back on the right road of collective efforts by all interested sides, including, of course, the PLO?" These recent utterances by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev are still the focus of international discussions on the Near East problem.

This is the way to achieve a genuine settlement in this region and to avoid further deaths.

It is through real steps to strengthen detente, reduce arms and liquidate seats of international tension in the world as a whole that the dangers of new wars, massive casualties and devastation can and must be avoided. These are the aims of the foreign policy of the Soviet state and its allies.

OPEC DECIDES TO DECREASE OIL PRODUCTION

LD102234 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Algiers, June 10, TASS--The 57th OPEC session ended here today. The OPEC countries that declare against the formation by Western states of excessive reserves of fuel through oil imports decided to decrease oil extraction to 26.5 million barrels a day and also to raise by July of this year the basic price of oil to 32 dollars per barrel.

REPRESENTATIVE AT TEHRAN INQUIRY SUMMARIZES RESULTS

LD111526 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] There has been an international conference in Tehran to discuss American acts of aggression against Iran. The Soviet delegation to the conference was led by Professor Yevgeniy Sergeyev. Upon his return to Moscow Professor Sergeyev had this to say about the conference in the Iranian capital. [Sergeyev brief voice recording in Russian].

He said that taking part in the Tehran conference were delegates from different public organizations from 60 countries, including regional and international bodies which support the Iranian people and their struggle.

The delegates were offered documentary evidence demonstrating U.S. interference in the affairs of Iran These documents lay bare the vigorous American subversion directed against the revolution in Iran. The delegates were shown, for example, a top secret cable addressed to the former NATO forces Commander in Europe, General Alexander Haig. The cable was from American General Robert Huyser, who was on an inspection mission in Iran in January of 1979. In his message the general suggested smashing strikes at oil fields and other places using the army. The secret American message said some elements outside the government wanted to start a civil war in Iran. It went on to say that a good pretext for the war could be the assassination of Ayatollah Khomeyni.

This secret cable from General Huyser laid bare the real nature of Washington's diplomacy; a diplomacy based on plots, blackmail and intrigue.

Another document shown at the conference in Tehran was the memorandum from Dr Zbigniew Brezezinski. It was dated August 6, 1979 and that means that after the downfall of the shah and the proclamation of the republic, the United States did not abandon its schemes and did not want to recognize the new Iranian state. In his memorandum Dr Brzezinski quotes the U.S. President as suggesting that it is necessary to take advantage of the climate of suspicion and mistrust in relations between Iran and its neighbors.

Professor Sergeyev went on to say that the participants of the conference in their statements and in their final declaration condemned the United States interference in the internal affairs of Iran. They also condemned the recent U.S. aggression against Iran's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence. The conference reaffirmed that Iran had the right to demand compensation for the vast material damage and human losses sustained as a result of the American policy towards that country. It has also established the right of the Iranian people and of the Islamic Republic of Iran to demand the extradition of the deposed shah and the return of the national property stolen by members of the Pahlavi dynasty and their followers.

UN REPRESENTATIVE ON U.S. SUPPORT OF APARTHEID

LD101739 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] New York, June 10, TASS--The complicity of the United States and other NATO countries with the Pretoria regime is sharply condemned at an extraordinary meeting of the Security Council that is under way here. The meeting was convened on the demand of African states to discuss the situation in the racist Republic of South Africa.

As it was pointed out at the Security Council's meeting, nearly 2,000 transnational corporations do business with the apartheid regime and get superprofits through merciless exploitation of the indigenous African population. The total sum of the West's investments in the economy of the republic of South Africa amounted to 24.5 billion dollars late in 1977.

The Soviet Union's Permanent Representative at the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy said that the Soviet Union shares profound concern of African countries and other states over the events in South Africa.

The racist regime, the Soviet representative said, stubbornly refuses to end the manhating policy of apartheid it conducts, to abandon the aggressive course with regard to neighbouring African states. The reason behind such a defiant conduct of the Pretoria rulers is that the racists are aware of the backing by the West.

The preservation of the seat of colonialism and racism in the south of the African Continent meets long-term political, strategic and economic interests of a number of imperialist NATO states, specifically of the United States, which regards the Republic of South Africa as a bridgehead for the struggle against independent Africa and as its military stronghold in the area.

It is precisely due to the support of NATO countries that the Pretoria regime is constantly building up its economic and military potential, the Soviet representative stressed. It is precisely as a result of cooperation with NATO countries that it received an access to the technology of the manufacture of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet representative pointed to the groundlessness of references to all sort of "constitutional" and "legislative" restrictions that allegedly prevent governments of Western countries from controlling effectively the activity of their companies in the south of Africa. Practice shows convincingly that the question of such "restrictions" does not arise when governments of Western countries adopt decisions to impose the economic blockade on progressive and revolutionary regimes.

Oleg Troyanovskiy said that the Soviet Union will support any effective measures of the Security Council aimed at the final liquidation of the vestiges of colonialism, racism and apartheid in the African Continent.

ANICHKIN ON CARTER, KENNEDY, REAGAN CAMPAIGNS, STANDS

LD101746 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1140 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Talk by international affairs journalist Oleg Anichkin in the series "Topical Problems of International Life" entitled "What Have the U.S. Primaries Shown?"]

[Excerpts] The so-called primary election stage, which began in February, has ended in the United States.

Most political observers explain the change in the situation as it developed prior to the elections in Carter's favor as solely due to the events in Iran. He had an easy campaign, not even leaving the White House. Whipping up a chauvinistic psychosis around the problem of freeing the U.S. hostages raised him to the very crest of the wave in election campaigning. He even managed to reduce his so-called election expenses to a minimum after the shameful flop of the command-landing adventure on Iranian tertirory aimed at freeing the hostages by force.

The U.S. man in the street backed him up and even expressed sympathy. It was not a case of his prestige rising, but rather, so the press wrote, of the unity of the nation in its moment of crisis. What happened was what Americans conventionally do in such a situation. For them there is no other symbol of order and authority outside the President.

On the Democratic side, Carter's main rival, as shown by the primaries, is Edward Kennedy. He declined the President's proposal that they combine their efforts to defeat the Republicans and said that he intends to seek confirmation of his presidential nomination at the convention itself, although he has secured the support of a minority of delegates.

His calculations are mainly built upon the fact that recently the situation has abruptly changed in the United States. This has been reflected in a fall in the authority and popularity of the President. The assumption is made from this that the delegates already elected for the Democratic convention and who are supporters of the President have now changed their position, do not intend to vote for him at the convention, and would like to be released from obligations to this effect.

Senator Kennedy is trying to foist the idea on the Democrats that with the present President the party is doomed to lose control of the White House.

Kennedy will come up against great difficulties in attempts to change the party constitution in order to release delegates from the obligation to vote for the earlier specified nominee.

Regardless of whom the Democratic nominate, it is already predicted that infighting will continue in the party, damaging it and resulting in lost votes at the presidential election.

The primaries have shown Kennedy to be very vulnerable. His name no longer has the magic impact it had only recently. It is generally apparent that there is strong opposition to the senator and his entourage within the Democratic Party and that this will be reflected one way or the other in his political future.

Now, Reagan, who adopts extreme rightwing postures, has recently--sensing the taste of victory--started behaving in a more restrained fashion and retreating from the stereotypes which are employed more often by politicians than by statesmen. This is borne out to a certain extent by some of his pronouncements on the holding of the Olympic games in Moscow and also on the SALT II treaty.

Whereas earlier we used to be strongly in favor of boycotting the Olympics, his stand is now not quite so categorical. He also made some modifications to his stand on SALT II and no longer totally rejects the treaty as he used to.

Analyzing the present situation, political observers in the United States and in other countries are drawing attention to the paradoxical state of the preelection situation. The U.S. voter has to choose between two unpopular candidates.

During the primaries, all the vices of the U.S. political system became glaringly obvious. Under the system, power in the country is, to all intents and purposes, usurped by the placemen of the two bourgeois parties. Presidential nominations within the parties depend on the possession of money and on preelection machinations and, according to press remarks, the present incumbent in the White House has not been sqeamish about using the latter. Using his presidential position, he has put financial pressure on party leaders in those states where his position was shaky. Carter, observers say, has contrived to evade a public debate of the pressing domestic problems in the country and the failures of the administrations's foreign policy line. Pursuing his own interests, he has manipulated public opinion and diverted voters' attention by artificially creating international crises. Even the unprecedented campaign of chauvinism, militarism and anti-Sovietism, which the administration mounted, served electoral ends. All this furthered the growth of apathy and disillusion among the electorate, which has become convinced they have been deceived by candidates who are willing to promise whatever is desired but who are incapable of solving the country's urgent problem. The voters are not impressed with either of the present candidates. The primaries are closing in a mood of sullen displeasure, TIME writes.

A UPI correspondent has observed on this subject: If Americans could say no at the upcoming November election, then the bosses' chair at the White House would stay empty for another 4 years.

BAYKOV: U.S. STARTING NEW DECADE OF INTENSIVE ARMING

LD102140 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Vyacheslav Baykov commentary]

[Text] Speaking at a Paris peace congress more than 100 years ago in 1849, the great French writer Victor Hugo said: The day will come when cannons will be exhibited in museums just as instruments of torture are displayed there now, and people will wonder how such barbarism was possible. That day has not yet come. Moreover, new and much more lethal weapons are being designed and tested. Soviet commentator Vyacheslav Baykov analyzes recent additions to the United States arsenal and discusses the main reasons for the intensified arms race. Here are the points he makes:

For example, take laser weapons. The United States has been working on them for years. A government report published by the New York TIMES says that the United States has spent over $2 billion on experiments with death rays. Another 200 million has been appropriated for this purpose in 1980. Some Pentagon experts propose stationing first generation laser weapons on mountain tops for use against satellites. There are also plans to introduce death rays directly into outer space.

But such proposals come not only from the Department of Defense but from the American lawmakers. Senator Malcolm Wallop, for instance, suggests deploying 30 orbital laser stations in space. Explaining the purpose of setting up such stations, Senator Wallop said in effect that in this case the United States would be able to deny to any nation the privilege of entry into space.

Behind lasers the United States intends to develop other exotic weapons. The Pentagon is now working on a whole series of programs for space war. Work is nearing completion on the space shuttle transport vehicle. According to the schedule, every fourth flight of this spaceship will pursue military aims. The space shuttle will be used for launching reconnaissance and communication satellites, testing laser and other weapons, gathering intelligence. These are only the tasks known for sure. At the present stage the Hughes, Boeing and [name indistinct] companies are working on the idea of developing an anti-satellite weapon carried into outer space by a Minuteman missile. A number of American corporations are devising a space mine that would approach and destroy the target on command from the earth. According to some estimates, the United States has already spent over $50 billion on space weapon projects. The question arises: Is the arms race in space any less dangerous or costly than the arms race on earth; former State Secretary Cyrus Vance said one the militarization of space would undermine the security not only of other countries but of the United States as well. However, Washington doctrine holds that whoever gains control of space, the high ground of future wars, could shift the balance of power so desively as to equate with world domination. In other words, having failed to establish a Pax Americana on the planet, the United States has decided an attempt to achieve that goal in space.

While developing space weapons, the Pentagon does not forget about its earthly concerns. Of late, Washington has been complaining more and more about the U.S. alleged inadequacy in nuclear potential. The U.S. Defense Department insists that Poseidon submarines are becoming obsolete and the Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missiles are no good. The Poseidon submarines will soon be replaced by the giant Trident submarines which are more than two times as big. The Trident submarines carry 24 ballistic missiles, 8 more than the Poseidon and each has 8 100-kiloton warheads. Fourteen such submarines will be built in the current decade, and the total cost will amount to $30 billion. In the second half of the eighties it is planned to replace the number of Minuteman with MX missiles. This will be the biggest ICBM and the most costly weapon in history. Defense Secretary Harold Brown recently put the cost of the MX program at $56 billion. Weighing 95 tons, the MX can carry 10 warheads of up to 500 kilotons each. By way of comparison the bomb dropped at Nagasaki back in 1945 had a 20 kiloton capacity. Cruise missiles are the third major novelty in the American strategic arsenal. Incidentally, at a recent news conference U.S. Air Force Secretary Hans M. Mark admitted that the adoption of these missiles would undoubtedly have a considerable effect on the balance of power. And may we remind you that last December, the NATO Council session adopted a program of deploying a number of cruise missiles together with Pershing II missiles in Western Europe. It is obvious that this decision, as well as creating qualitatively new weapons, are aimed at obtaining unilateral advantages. The (?operation) of new weapons is explained and justified by the Pentagon as the logical result of military rivalry and a necessary response to the improvement of Soviet arms.

At the same time Soviet proposals to prohibit the production of new mass destruction weapons and systems is rejected. The same goes for many other Soviet initiatives designed to curb the arms race. This is illogical and inconsistent to say the least.

Surely all this is not a matter of necessary response but a clear-cut attempt to (outplay) the other side which actually amounts to wishful thinking. The final observation: What we are witnessing now is a unique paradox. While the United Nations has proclaimed the eighties the second disarmament decade, the United States is starting a new decade of intensive arming.

RAPPROCHEMENT BETWEEN WASHINGTON, BEIJING SCORED

Shishlin: 'Underestimating Realities'

LD101507 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Jun 80 p 1

[International Review by Nikolay Shishlin: "Calculated Deal"]

[Text] The visit paid to the United States by Geng Biao, vice premier of the PRC State Council and chief of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee Military Council, sheds additional light on the nature of Sino-U.S. Relations.

The Chinese guest visited the underground command post at Colorado Springs, visited the North American Joint Air Defense Command headquarters and the U.S. Air Force Academy. The visit's schedule included a trip to the ships Fox and Tarawa. Geng Biao was given the opportunity to observe aircraft flights from the aircraft carrier Ranger off the California coast. So the tourist part of the Chinese official's visit was wholly devoted to familiarization with military establishments.

Indeed, the military theme blatantly dominated in the official part of the visit too. The U.S. President, vice president and defense secretary and virtually all Geng Biao's interlocutors displayed the readiness to come halfway to meet Beijing. In what? In acquiring U.S. military equipment.

True, this equipment is called "auxiliary munitions" or "dual-function equipment." But that does not change the crux of the matter. The military cooperation between the United States and China, the impossibility of which was stated categorically only 2 years ago in Washington, has now become the subject of special concern on the part of U.S. and Chinese politicians. The dimensions of specific deals are not being revealed although, according to some reports, the United States is already counting on supplying military equipment worth several hundred million dollars to Beijing. In the long term, according to U.S. defense secretary calculations, China's arms will cost a total of $41-63 billion.

Even for the U.S. military-industrial complex, which is pampered with large-scale orders, China represents a tempting and important client.

Does that mean that it is only the selfish interests of the owners of the U.S. weapons foundries that are giving rise to the headlong rapprochement between Washington and Beijing? Such a view is oversimplified. The United States and China as partners are playing a complex game and each is pursuing its own goals--immediate and long-term.

The motives for the Chinese policy of courting the United States has been blatantly exposed in recent years. China is indeed interested in gaining access to modern U.S. technology and in purchasing equipment and arms and attempting yet again to accomplish a "great leap forward" in building up its own economic and military might. The PRC is unstinting in assertions that all this is necessary not only to overcome the country's economic backwardness but also for confrontation with the Soviet Union and resistance to "Soviet hegemonism."

Beijing is constantly reiterating that the maintenance of China's friendly relations with the United States "is not a step dictated by consideration of expediency but a long-term strategic policy."

To judge by the expansive U.S. embraces for the guests from Beijing, Washington politicians are not looking, or are reluctant to look, any further than the Chinese' own statements. It looks as though they have come to believe firmly that the anti-Soviet boots on the Chinese leaders' feet will not wear out and that therefore Beijing can be used on the long-term plane as a factor for bringing pressure to bear on the Soviet Union and the Socialist Community.

They are rushing to bind China to the capitalist world and China in turn is seeking to strengthen its ties with the capitalist states. It has already joined the IMF and the international bank for reconstruction and development and joint enterprises are beginning to be created on Chinese territory with the participation of foreign capital and the export of Chinese manpower abroad is being organized.

In cooperation with the PRC the United States sees a very useful channel for expanding its influence in Asia. After the defeat in Vietnam, U.S. foreign policy felt somewhat constrained in this region. But now, acting in a duet with China, the United States believes that its positions in this vast region will be substantially strengthened.

Chinese officials definitely have their own views on using cooperation with the United States. It is widely known that China is fighting for the consolidation of NATO, welcomes all the militarist programs NATO is adopting, and persistently asserts that the United States and the other capitalist countries must oppose the Soviet Union more energetically and resolutely. Essentially this is nothing other than the practical embodiment of the well-known Chinese thesis of the observer watching "the fighting between two tigers" from the mountain top.

Provocative actions, according to the Beijing politicians' designs, will give them scope for implementing their own hegemonistic plans and there is no need to guess whether such plans exist. The fact that they do is borne out by the 1979 Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Beijing's continuing support for the vestiges of Pol Pot's gangs in Kampuchea, and China's extensive territorial claims on virtually all its neighbors.

The unofficial alliance between the United States and the PRC is a calculated deal. However, Washington and Beijing have different calculations. There is no denying that there is an abundance of anti-Sovietism and hostility for the socialist community in both U.S. and Chinese foreign policy. But that does not exhaust the content of these states' policies. Both the United States and China have their own selfish goals which will show themselves all the more, the further they go.

On the other hand, by creating some sort of "united front" on the basis of the struggle against the policy of detente, the United States and China, and indeed those states which to some degree or other manifest an inclination to join this alliance, are underestimating the realities of the world today. They are underestimating the influence of the socialist countries and their determination to achieve the smoothing and stabilization of international relations, as was authcritatively stated at the recent conference of the Warsaw Pact states Political Consultative Committees.

Having examined in Warsaw topical tasks in the struggle for detente and security in Europe and for the consolidation of world peace, the Warsaw Pact states confirmed their unswerving adherence to a policy of peace and European and international security.

In the declaration they adopted, the Warsaw Pact states voice the firm conviction that "acting in a spirit of high responsibility the states and peoples of the world can ensure the preservation and consolidation of peace and the implementation of man's aspirations for freedom and progress."

Washington and Beijing also fail to take into account the developing states' very profound interest in ensuring that an end is put to the arms race and that the enormous funds spent on military needs are switched to creative goals. They also fail to consider that authoritative circles in the capitalist countries do not want and will not want to follow behind a policy fraught with the gravest international complications.

What is now happening is **not the normalization** of relations between the United States and China. Normalization is customarily understood to mean healthy, harmonious relations which are not counterposed to the interests of other states or the interests of peace. The actions of Beijing and Washington run counter to the interests of international security. But they are not being undertaken in a vacuum. There is an adequate counterweight both to these dangerous steps and to these short sighted calculations. This counterweight is rooted in the overall correlations of world forces which once led to the birth of the process of the relaxation of tension. This is an objective factor. Its existence in combination with the vigorous, purposeful actions of all peace-loving states renders futile the gamble on fueling international tension which was announced so overtly during the high-ranking Chinese visitor's stay in the United States.

As for the Soviet Union its policy is clear and definite. "We are loyal to the peace program advanced by the 24th and 25th congresses of our party," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at his meeting with the voters of Moscow's Baumanskiy Rayon. "That is why now, in the eighties, as formerly in the seventies, we are for the consolidation, not the destruction, of detente. For the reduction, not the bolstering of armaments. For **rapprochement and** mutual understanding among the peoples, not for artificial alienation and hostility."

...It has recently become an unpleasant fashion among certain political circles to speak of "spheres of vital interests." Moreover, they seek these spheres thousands of miles from their own borders. As is well known nothing good comes of this. The real interests of every state, including the United States and the PRC, can only gain from the ability to take into account the interests of other countries and peoples. The cause of world peace would also gain from this.

## Ovchinnikov: 'Shortsighted Calculations'

LD101401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 80 p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Commentator's Column":"Shortsighted Calculations"]

[Text] The recent official visit to the United States by Geng Biao, vice premier of the PRC State Council, showed that Washington and Beijing deliberately overemphasize two features of the American-Chinese rapprochement: First, its anti-Soviet orientation, and second, its extension to the military sphere. Let us recall that direct contacts between the leaders of the military departments were officially established only a year after the "full normalization of relations" between the United States and the PRC. In January of this year Pentagon chief H. Brown visited the Chinese capital for the first time in the postwar decades and there started talking for all to hear about the two countries' "common strategic interests" and "parallel actions" in Asia.

"Geng Biao's trip," the New York TIMES noted, "was meant to show American political strategists to what extent the Chinese leaders have digested the ideas Brown took to Beijing." The visit by Geng Biao, who not only held talks in the Pentagon and the White House but was given the opportunity to visit a number of military sites, provided the answer to this question. Washington's call for the cooperation of military and political efforts was seized on at once in Beijing and the digestion of that idea acted like an appetizer there.

On the basis of agreements reached, Washington has officially sanctioned the export to China of a number of goods which are, incidentally, banned for export to the USSR and the other socialist community countries. A procedure has been elaborated which will permit Chinese commissaries to reach agreement with American industrialists on purchases of "dual purpose" machinery, that is, machinery which can be used for both civilian and military purposes (for instance, helicopters, transport planes, trucks, radar devices and communications systems).

Does this give grounds for speaking of a military alliance between Washington and Beijing? That would probably be premature. Something else is in evidence: The mutual desire to speculate on the possibility of such collusion--and each of the sides is pursuing its own selfish goals here. Washington is trying to bluff with the "China card," counting on utilizing Beijing's anti-Sovietism to exert pressure on the USSR. Beijing is playing the "American card," seeking to push the United States toward the further exacerbation of relations with the Soviet Union and to torpedo the detente process. In both cases these are shortsighted, illusory calculations.

The people have every grounds for stepping up vigilance. China's neighbors, for instance, have not forgotten that the "normalization of relations" between the PRC and the United States was followed by the Chinese attack on Vietnam and the coordination of Washington's and Beijing's actions in the undeclared war against Afghanistan. The adventurist "card-playing" is dangerous in that it is aimed at undermining peace.

## State's Holbrooke on Rapprochement

LD110741 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Washington TASS--R. Holbrooke, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, delivered a speech at the National Council for the Promotion of American-Chinese Trade. The speech by this high-ranking representative of the U.S. foreign policy department is quoted in detail below to illustrate the process of rapprochement between American imperialism and Chinese hegemonism.

Setting out the basic "principles" on which U.S. policy with respect to China will be built "in the coming decades," Holbrooke stated: We will develop our relations with China in essence. The diplomacy of the early seventies is no longer an adequate conceptual basis on which to examine our relations with China. It is a question of America's broad interests, as well as of the interests of our allies and friends, in a world in which there are increasingly complex interconnections between such centers of power as Japan, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, India, OPEC and Western Europe.

We welcome China's appearance in the world arena as an active participant in global and regional relations, which ends China's long isolation and to some extent its nonparticipation in events in the world arena and in multilateral diplomacy. In short, relations with China are not simply a function of our relations with the Soviet Union, although changes in the international situation have influenced and will in the future influence their rate of development.

As Chairman Mao told me in a personal conversation as early as 1973, Holbrooke went on, the United States must not try to stand on China's shoulders in order to strike a blow against the Soviet Union.

These words are just, despite the fact that for China, as for ourselves, the question of how to deal with the growing Soviet might and assertiveness in the world is--and will remain--one of the main foreign policy problems. Each of us also has other interests, and each of us is also involved with other problems. Our prospects and policy could be parallel from time to time, but will seldom be absolutely identical. In the absence of a frontal attack on our common interests we will remain--as is now the case--friends rather than allies. The effectiveness of our policy with respect to China, Holbrooke went on to say, depends in part on the strengthening of our role in the region of Asia and the Pacific, and this role is strengthened in its turn by our developing relations with China. Our acknowledgement of China's great significance in Asia and the Pacific region by no means signifies that we are preparing to evade responsibility or shift it onto the Chinese: There will be no "division of labor" with China in Southeast Asia or anywhere else.... We will maintain and strengthen our already substantial military, political, economic and cultural presence in that region. And the Chinese should be pleased with that....

We will continue to display an interest in China's being a friendly country successfully carrying out modernization. A China without ideological fanaticism will help to ensure U.S. security and the security of our allies.

We do not sell China weapons, and we have no joint agreements with the Chinese in the military planning sphere. The present international situation does not require it. Nonetheless we can and will help China in its desire to strengthen its security by permitting the transfer of appropriate machinery and technology, including the sale of carefully selected types of dual purpose machinery and auxiliary military equipment.

"We have already started to do this. We will continue in future to examine such agreements on an individual basis, taking into account the interests of our security and the security of other countries in the region," Holbrooke stated.

The visits by U.S. Defense Secretary Brown to China and Geng Biao to the United States have laid the foundations for a process of regular contacts and dialogue between our military apparatuses. We hope these useful exchanges and contacts will expand and grow in the next few years, Holbrooke said in conclusion.

ZINOVEVA DECRIES SILENCE ON INVOLVEMENT IN AFGHANISTAN

LD110956 Moscow YASS in English 0855 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 11, TASS--TASS news analyst Natalya Zinovera writes: There is a funny children's game. One of the participants in the game asks others questions and they should answer them without saying "yes" or "no," without mentioning black or white. Approximately the same game, but in the political arena, and not at all a harmless game, is conducted by Washington, without saying, "yes" or "no", but trying to present black as white in the question of the United States' interference into Afghanistan's affairs.

When U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown has recently been asked whether the U.S. was either directly or indirectly funnelling any arms or aid to Afghan rebels, he said neither "yes" nor "no", but he made it clear that "we think it very important" that the rebels, whom he (posing black as white) names as "freedom fighters", should continue their subversive actions against People's Afghanistan.

But when the public learns of such irrefutable evidence of American interference as different specimens of arms labelled "Made in the USA', captured from the counter-revolutionaries, Washington finds himself in a predicament. Therefore the U.S. authorities asked the CIA to arrange arms supplies to Afghan rebels and in such a way that arms supplies should not be traced to the United States. This has been reported by the newspaper Philadelphia INQUIRER, referring to reliable sources. According to the newspaper, for a few months now CIA agents have been busy in international markets, purchasing rifles, pistols, ammuniton to be secretly sent to rebel gangs. The intention of this fraudulent venture is that on the weapons there should be labels of other countries, but not of the United States. But this is not enough for the Pentagon. What is at issue now is to supply the rebels with antitank and anti-aircraft arms. And it is certainly kept secret by what channel it will be supplied. One thing is clear: Washington does not want to put an end to gross interference into Afghanistan's affairs, but continues on the sly to arm more intensively and to instigate the counter-revolutionary scum for subversive actions against the government and the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

This is also admitted by the self-same Philadelphia INQUIRER. "The Soviet Union has claimed publicly for months that the United States has been aiding the rebels. It charged that outside interference was a major factor in its own decision to use force in Afghanistan. U.S. officials do not want to supply the Soviet Union with corroborating evidence...." They deny reports about American support to the rebels or refuse to comment on them.

But the secret becomes obvious: Washington shall not be able to cover up the traces in the dirty and dangerous political game around Afghanistan, which is conducted by the Pentagon and the CIA.

U.S. VICTIM OF ITS OWN POLICY OVER CUBAN 'REFUGEES'

LD110117 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1420 GMT 10 Jun 80

["Failure of Provocative Venture"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 10 June, TASS--TASS political observer Nikolay Ghigir writes:

Certain U.S. circles, using various channels, including some foreign diplomatic missions in Cuba, for a long time have been instigating Cuban citizens to leave their country. These provocative actions have been encouraged by official Washington--was it not fortuitous that President Carter publicly proclaimed an "open door" policy regarding the so-called Cuban "refugees", giving the assurance that in the United States they would be welcomed with open arms?

But the "refugees" have now arrived in the United States and what has happened? As the White House spokesman stated, Carter has instructed the State Department and the Justice Department to take measures to return to Cuba "the inveterate criminals" which quite recently were given a "heroes" welcome. Why has the "refugee" operation which the United States itself provoked to discredit the socialist system in Cuba placed Washington in such an utterly embarrassing position?

The main protagaonists in the political show inspired by Washington--the Cuban press has written about this in a straightforward fashion and more than once--are by no means "polical dissidents", as American propaganda tries to present them but criminals and vagrants, people without specific trades, drug addicts and other antisocial elements who, and this is perfectly logical, could not and did not desire to find themselves a place in the socialist society. It is these elements that official Washington and its propaganda apparatus try to present as "political refugees", hoping to undermine the prestige and authority of socialist Cuba.

By the way, this is not the first time that certain circles in the United States have concentrated on all types of shady persons, provocators and even criminals in order to use them to conduct subversive activities against socialist states under the false slogan of "the struggle for human rights."

Now Americans themselves--inhabitants of Florida and other areas of the United States where so-called centers for the reception of Cuban "refugees" from Cuba have been organized, can see for themselves what kind of rabble the Washington administration has given shelter, thus hoping to stir up another anti-Cuban and antisocialist hullabaloo. Even White House Press Secretary Powell, as the New York DAILY NEWS reports, was forced to note that "most Americans are worried at the prospect that these criminals will be settled in their midst." It was these circumstances that forced the White House to give orders to expel from the United States the criminals who had arrived from Cuba. The Cuban people had contemptuously nicknamed them "gusanos" ("worms") and were glad to get rid of them. Washington itself had helped in this.

It is difficult to say how the United States now hopes to get rid of this rabble. But one thing is clear: Washington has found itself the victim of its own policy.

IZVESTIYA SCORES ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN

LD110841 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Malicious Fabrications"]

[Text] Beijing, 6 June--Beijing is giving another twist to its malicious anti-Soviet propaganda. In response to the historic initiatives taken by the Warsaw Pact member states--initiatives which are permeated with a concern for peace--and to the efforts of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries to halt the slide toward a cold war and to give new boosts to the detente process Beijing propaganda is expanding the campaign which is provocative in both tone and thrust and whose main aim is to cast aspersions on the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy course.

In this campaign of hostility toward the USSR and all peace-loving forces the tone is being set by the Chinese leaders' official pronouncements. In this they use not only their own, Beijing-concocted anti-Soviet theses and themes, but also freely borrow wild fabrications about "the Soviet threat," "Moscow's increasing aggressiveness" and such from the most reactionary figures in the imperialist states.

Appeals are constantly directed at the West to strengthen "the united antihegemonist front" and to adopt a tougher policy toward the Soviet Union. Thus Geng Biao, vice premier of the PRC State Council, made wide use of his visit to the United States to advertize Beijing's subversive ideas. He openly called on Washington to give "a strategic response to the Soviet Union's strategic challenge." At an official level, assurances are being bandied about that China "will not remain aloof from the joint struggle" against the Soviet Union and that "together with the peoples of various world countries, including the American people, it is fully determined to untiringly wage" that struggle.

At the same time Beijing's propaganda attacks against the socialist community countries are being stepped up. They have became noticeably more savage since the conference of the Warsaw Pact member states' Political Consultative Committee. In unison with mendacious bourgeois propaganda Beijing is trying to frighten West Europe with claims of "a threat from Moscow" and to the accompaniment of a variety of anti-Soviet fabrications is urging NATO "not to relax its vigilance" and pressing for the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on West European territory.

Bound up with anti-Sovietism is an unbridled campaign against Cuba and Vietnam.

By spreading the idea of the "impossibility" of improving relations between the USSR and the PRC the Beijing propagandists are falling over themselves to assure the West, and particularly the U.S. imperialists, of China's "reliability" as a partner. But Beijing's thoroughly mendacious and unscrupulous propaganda clearly bears the stamp of flirting with the West, with whose help the Beijing hegemonists are hoping to prepare the ground for fulfilling their own expansionist aspirations.

## IZVESTIYA CITES BAKHTAR EXPOSURE OF KABUL UNIVERSITY EVENTS

LD110721 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report from M. Ilinskiy roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Adventurism Condemned"]

[Text] The BAKHTAR agency has issued a commentary exposing the lying nature of Western media reports on recent events at Kabul University.

It notes that the propaganda machine of American imperialism and reactionary forces, primarily the BBC, the Voice of America, Radio Beijing and Deutsche Welle, has always been used to distort events taking place in Afghanistan and has been directed against the April revolution and against Afghanistan's freedom and independence. The commentary stresses that a meeting held at Kabul University resolutely rebuffed all kinds of fabrications disseminated by imperialist and reactionary propaganda.

The participants in the meeting--university students and teachers--angrily condemned the inflammatory adventurist acts of the stooges of reaction, imperialism and Maoism who passed themselves off as students at that higher educational institution.

## INITIATIVE OFFERS WAY TO AVOID 'MIDDLE EAST BATTLEFIELD'

LD101237 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 23, 6 Jun 80 pp 12-13

[Article by D. Volskiy under the rubric "Middle East": "Kabul's Program and Its Opponents' Maneuvers"]

[Text] Really constructive undertakings are always viable. It is hard to torpedo and sink them, life itself drags them up to the political surface, as it were. These undertakings undoubtedly include the program for a political settlement of the situation which has taken shape around Afghanistan: This program was advanced in mid-May by Babrak Karmal's government.

The U.S. State Department has rejected the Afghan initiative without even bothering to familiarize itself properly with it. Beijing has given it a hostile reception. And even some Middle Eastern capitals have tried "not to notice" it. Nonetheless they have not succeeded either in keeping the Afghan proposals quiet or in brushing them aside. They are now the focus of attention of international political circles. And we can understand why.

The world is tired of tension, it is seeking a way out of the dangerous impasse which international relations in general and in the Middle East in particular have entered. A real "explosive mixture" has formed here: desperate resistance to inevitable social advances; the Pentagon's strategic designs; oil passions and fears; chronic but sharply aggravated local conflicts.... Events seem to be rolling along, piling one on top of the other, and about to go out of control. It has reached the point where the West has begun to compare the Middle East with the Balkans at the beginning of the century.

Of course, historical parallels are hypothetical. But they are instructive. It is clear that the more rapidly tension grows, the more urgent are initiatives capable initially of halting this process in at least one of its components and subsequently of influencing the entire course of Middle East events and directing them into a normal, peaceful channel. Everyone who is really interested in this cannot fail to welcome the Afghan program.

NOVOYE VREMYA has already given an account of the program (see No 21 for 1980). Nevertheless we shall repeat the clauses which have aroused special interest: Afghanistan proposed conducting bilateral talks with Pakistan and Iran to elaborate an agreement on the normalization of relations. Those party to the agreements would adopt, in particular, specific commitments not to allow any hostile activity--above all military incursions--from their territories against each other. These agreements would be guaranteed by the Soviet Union and the United States. When outside incursions into Afghanistan were halted and reliable guarantees had been given that they would not be resumed, then the question of withdrawing the Soviet troops could be resolved.

The Soviet Union agreed with Kabul's program. Speaking in the Kremlin on 27 May, L.I. Brezhnev described it as representing solid proposals aimed at a serious attitude toward them and toward businesslike negotiations.

And whereas such talks have still not been initiated at an official level, the public and press both in countries adjacent to Afghanistan and in countries quite remote from it are analyzing the Afghan proposals in a very detailed way. Even those who look askance at revolutionary Afghanistan admit that they "merit serious discussion," (The West German newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU). Kabul's initiative has also had a practical effect: It has had a definite pacifying effect on many of the particpants in the May session of the Islamic Conference Organization. The press noted that they displayed greater "inflexibility" and "restaint" than at the previous such meeting in January.

The Afghan proposals were welcomed hopefully in India which, understandably, is interested in lasting peace being established in a region adjacent to it. Indian Foreign Ministry Secretary for Foreign Affairs R.D. Sathe, who visited Kabul in May, voiced the following opinion: "The settlement process has begun and is approaching a final solution." This, it is to be supposed, is not so much an observation as a wish--after all, it is now up to Afghanistan's neighbors and above all Pakistan, which international reaction is using as the main bridgehead for incursions by counterrevolutionary gangs onto Afghan territory. Will Islamabad continue to agree to this? Or will it take advantage of its neighbor's initiative in order to establish peaceful relations with it and thus promote a general calming down in the Middle East as a whole? Much depends on the answer to this question.

The Pakistani public is already giving an unambiguous reply to it. "There have always been friendly relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan," the newspaper MUSLIM wrote on 18 May, for instance. "Even now there are no contradictions between them which could not be settled by peaceful means." Other press organs and eminent public figures have also come out in support of a settlement--for instance retired Air Marshal Asghar Khan, leader of a leading opposition party, the Tehrik-i-Istiqlal, who said even before Kabul's proposals had been put forward: "It was stupid to turn Pakistan into a base for anti-Afghan operations." The Pakistan People's Party, the most influential in the country, has been advocating talks with B. Karmal's government, and for a long time moreover. Now people of varying views and representatives of the most diverse social strata have seen for themselves that the prospect of peace could indeed open up before their country. Just one thing is necessary: that the government meet its neighbor's proposals halfway....

So far, however, it has not taken a step in this direction. Indeed it is hard to regard as constructive the position set forth by President Ziaul Haq in a talk with U.S. television commentator Cronkite. This position in fact comes down, as Ziaul Haq put it, to "a prior condition": The Pakistani Government will not enter into negotiations with Afghanistan until the Soviet contingent of troops is withdrawn.

It is merely that this is an unrealistic approach. It contradicts elementary logic, for it is impossible to eliminate the effect without eliminating the cause. Afghanistan cannot be deprived of legitimate defense against outside incursions without reliably guaranteeing that such incursions will be stopped and will not be resumed. This is the crux of a settlement and those who refuse to assume relevant commitments are, let us be frank, testifying to their own aggressive intentions.

Of course, this position accords least of all with the national interests of the states bordering on Afghanistan. It was suggested to Gen Ziaul Haq by his overseas partners. Let us recall that in May the general visited the Chinese capital. And it was precisely then that Deng Xiaoping spoke in an interview with Luxembourg television of the "prior condition" (even the term is the same!) which his guest echoed almost word for word in his interview with U.S. television.

As for Washington, as the Indian newspapers in particular have reported, "U.S. diplomats in Islamabad and other Muslim capitals" have displayed great activeness in an attempt to torpedo Kabul's "diplomatic offensive." "The United States," the INDIAN EXPRESS stressed, "rejects the idea of any talks with B. Karmal's government."

Such are the dispassionate facts. Is it not clear who it was that conceived the idea of wrecking a political settlement of the situation which has taken shape over Afghanistan? Many people also understand the purpose for which this is being conceived. Here, for instance, is what the Pakistani newspaper TAMEER writes: "Under the pretext of its hostility toward the USSR, a country many thousands of miles from Afghanistan is trying to conceal its real policy and reassure the Muslim states; a country which is building up its military might in the region and preparing to seize important strategic positions there--such a country is not interested in settling the situation around Afghanistan."

Let us add that Washington is using anti-Afghan hysteria to influence the situation in Iran, seeking to turn the course of the "Islamic revolution" into a channel convenient to itself. In Pakistan itself the screws of the military regime are being increasingly tightened. And this is also the indirect result of the aggressive policy of the United States and China: It is not a democratic state whose people are already opposing this policy increasingly actively that they need at the Afghan borders, but a stringently controlled strategic bridgehead.

But on one thing we may disagree with this Pakistani newspaper: "Hostility toward the USSR" is something more (and more dangerous) than a mere "pretext" for U.S. military preparations in the Middle East region. Rather the opposite: The Near East events are being used as a pretext to step up this "hostility" and to aggravate tension on a global scale.

The Western press attests that it is not for nothing that the May session of the NATO Council paid such attention to Afghanistan that "by comparison with this topic other questions were regarded as secondary." In playing on the Afghan events Washington is striving for a dual goal: on the one hand it wants to drag the West European countries into its adventurist policy in the Near East and on the other to prompt them to increase their "contribution" to NATO's plans on the European Continent. The reference to the "Soviet threat" is irreplaceable here, of course. And not only for Washington politicians but for their Beijing counterparts too. As recently as the end of May Hua Guofeng insisted to former British Prime Minister J. Callaghan who was visiting Beijing that the events in Afghanistan attest to Moscow's desire to "outflank the final target--West Europe" and warned against talks on normalizing the situation: This, he said, is a "futile undertaking."

Finally, one more factor. The Beijing and Washington militarists view their "parallel actions" against the Afghan revolution as a trial of the U.S.-Chinese alliance which is being formed. And this is also an important reason prompting them to seek not a political settlement but a situation whereby "the issue would be resolved on the battlefield," as the Washington POST rashly blurted out recently.

In brief, it is precisely those forces which oppose detente in general which are trying to do so precisely because they want to preserve here a lever for fueling tension on an international scale. But are peace-loving people not interested in just the opposite? Are they not seeking to render harmless the centers of conflicts, including those in the explosive Middle Eastern region?

For the countries of the Middle East preventing imperialism and international reaction from turning them into a "battlefield" is a vital issue. It is vitally necessary for them to redirect the course of events into the channel of negotiations. There is an opportunity for this: It was opened up by the Afghan peace initiative supported by the Soviet Union. Now it is a case of turning this opportunity into reality.

NIYAZMATOV DESCRIBES SOVIET-AFGHAN ROADBUILDING PROJECT

LD101015 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 3 June 1980 publishes on page 3 under the headline "Road of Life", a 900-word article by special correspondent V. Niyazmatov, in which he describes the joint Soviet-Afghan roadbuilding and maintenance work through the difficult mountain terrain of the Salang area, a project rejected by certain Western power for its technical difficulties then completed with the Soviet Union's aid in 1959-1964. The article reports on the technical difficulties overcome during the project and cites local appreciation of Soviet specialists' efforts.

PRAVDA SCORES ZIAUL HAQ REMARKS ON AFGHAN RELATIONS

LD091455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Pakistani President's Speech"]

[Text] London, 5 June--Pakistani President Ziaul Haq has delivered a speech on Pakistani television broaching a broad range of questions of the domestic situation in that country and international problems. An analysis of the speech and the way in which it was delivered make it possible to view it as a policy statement.

Gen Ziaul Haq repeated Islamabad's well-known position with respect to the events in Afghanistan distorting the true state of affairs. The speech contained attacks on neighboring India whose leadership, as everyone knows, has frequently suggested specific paths to a peaceful settlement between the two neighboring countries and the south Asian region as a whole.

In the domestic policy sphere Ziaul Haq, REUTER reports, is essentially steering matters toward the destruction of democratic institutions. "The military tribunals will continue to operate in the country," Ziaul Haq stated, REUTER notes.

The president's speech unfortunately attests that the Pakistani leadership is not prepared to adopt a realistic stance on questions of the search for ways of normalizing the present situation in Southeast Asia. The general's assertion that Pakistan "is not interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs" does not accord with reality. The Pakistani leadership is obviously proceeding from false premises in assessing the domestic political situation in Afghanistan. [paragraph continues]

Despite assertions of its intention "to maintain friendly relations with Afghanistan," Islamabad, as Ziaul Haq's speech shows, intends to continue its hostile policy of armed interference in the affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. We welcomed some of the decisions of the recent session of the Islamic Conference Organization regarding Afghanistan.

The haste with which the Pakistani Government is rejecting the recent proposal by the DRA Government--a proposal dictated by good will--regarding the settlement of relations between Afghanistan and Iran also draws the attention.

Indeed, how can we reconcile the desire Ziaul Haq has expressed to "develop relations with Afghanistan" with the interventionist policy is being pursed by Pakistan, which is being used by the imperialist forces as a bridgehead for implementing acts of aggression against the DRA? It is understandable that domestic Afghan affairs should be resolved by the Afghans themselves, and they alone. No one has the right to discuss for the Afghan people whether the present Afghan Government is acceptable to them. It should be understood by everyone that the changes caused by the April revolution in Afghanistan are irreversible and accord with the Afghan people's vital interests.

It is perfectly obvious that the Pakistani Government is committing a major blunder in rejecting what is essentially the only possible path for normalizing the situation in the region--the path of establishing direct contacts and initiating negotiations between the Pakistani and Afghan governments. Sooner or later the Pakistani Government will have to embark on this path if it really wants to live in peace and friendship with its neighbors.

As for Islamabad's allegations that the present aggravation of the situation around Afghanistan has been caused by the introduction of a limited contingent of Soviet troops into the DRA at the Afghan Government's request, the desire to distort the question of the causes and effects of the Afghan events can clearly be seen here.

The USSR has frequently set forth its position regarding the withdrawal of the troops and putting the question of the withdrawal of the limited contingent of troops before the complete cessation of interference in the DRA's affairs, would mean impeding its solution. The first step on the path of the complete settlement of the situation in the region can only be the attainment of agreement between the Governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan on the halting of acts of armed incursion from Pakistani territory into the DRA and on the halting, in general, of all forms of interference in its affairs.

How can this desire, voiced by Ziaul Haq, to develop relations with the Soviet Union be reconciled with the incessant hostile statements by Pakistani officials against the USSR? It is well known that the USSR is in favor of a settlement in the region by means of peaceful negotiations on the basis of good neighborliness, and any attempts to ascribe any "aggressive aspirations" to the Soviet Union are a futile business.

SFRY PROTESTS 'TERRORIST ACT' IN WASHINGTON

LD041434 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 4, TASS--The Yugoslav Embassy in the United States has lodged a resolute protest with the U.S. State Department in connection with a bomb explosion in the house of the Yugoslav counsellor-envoy in Washington. The blast occured in the morning of June 3 and inflicted great material damage.

According to TANJUG agency, Yugoslavia's Charge d'Affaires in the United States Sinjellic demanded that the terrorist act against Yugoslavia be investigated. He said that the incident put the question once again that the United States should adopt effective measures to curb anti-Yugoslav terrorist activities and liquidate centres which resort to terror

BAYBAKOV, GDR PLANNING CHIEF DISCUSS COOPERATION IN MOSCOW

LD101339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--On 5 June N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received G. Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, and had a talk with him on questions of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the GDR.

Cooperation Commission Session

LD101307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Fraternal Cooperation Expanding"]

[Text] The 26th session of the intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and GDR was held 5-6 June in Moscow. The Soviet delegation was headed by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the GDR delegation by G. Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Guided by the program for production sharing and specialization between the USSR and GDR through 1990, signed 5 October 1979 in accordance with the agreement between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, the commission approved main directions of specialization and coproduction in a number of sectors of machine building, microbiology, and chemical and pharmaceutical, pulp and paper, and glass ceramic industries, the production of construction materials, and in a number of other sectors.

The agreed directions prescribe joint measures to improve social production efficiency, save material and manpower resources and accelerate scientific and technical progress by using the advantages of the international socialist division of labor.

Documents containing accords on these questions were signed during the session.

The commission examined and approved a number of draft intergovernmental and interdepartmental agreements. In particular, it was agreed to cooperate in developing new industrial processes and installations for the gasification and chemical processing of lignite, and also installations operating in line with new principles of the use of coal for power industry purposes.

Agreement was reached on joint work to improve techniques for producting asbestos cement articles, production specialization in and mutual deliveries of diesel engines and subassemblies, and on cooperation in producing pumps and compressors, and also hardware and software for certain types of computer equipment.

In accordance with the signed agreement, the specialization of the two countries' industry in producing certain types of paper and cardboard will deepen and the range of exchange will broaden.

The state of cooperation under certain agreements whose validity expires this year was considered, and it was decided to continue joint work in the relevant spheres. And here the cooperating ministries were set new and higher tasks. This applies, in particular, to agreements in the sphere of specialization in the production of electronic measuring instruments and data collection and processing facilities and production intensification in the chemical and glass ceramic industries.

An agreement was concluded on cooperation in the shipbuilding industry and on mutual deliveries of ships and ship equipment in 1981-1985 which envisages, on the basis of the coordination of the two countries' state plans, the export from the GDR of increasing quantities of sea fishing, dry cargo, container and technical ships, and from the USSR of tankers, ships for the technical fleet and ancillary ship equipment, and also the carrying out of joint research and planning work.

The decisions of the 26th commission session and the agreements that were signed represent important steps to strengthen our countries' fraternal ties.

The GDR delegation headed by G. Schuerer left for Berlin the same day. It was seen off at the airfield by N.A. Tikhonov and other officials. The sendoff party included P.A. Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, and H. Ott, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

NURIYEV, POLISH MINISTER DISCUSS FOOD INDUSTRY COOPERATION

LD101341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "In Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 5 June Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received R. Malinowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and Polish minister of the food industry and purchases.

The talk, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, touched on questions of the further expansion of cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of the development of the food industries.

PORTUGALOV VIEWS FRG-USSR RELATIONS SINCE AFGHANISTAN

DW100835 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 9 Jun 80 pp 27-41

[Fritjof Meyer and Dieter Wild undated interview with Nikolay Portugalov, CPSU Central Committee member and expert on Germany, in Moscow]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Portugalov, Chancellor Schmidt will be coming to Moscow on 30 June. Reading Soviet newspapers at present one cannot but gain the impression that the representative of a militarist, revanchist and fascist state will be coming.

Portugalov: Let me say from the outset that the forthcoming trip by the Federal chancellor is being prepared via the usual diplomatic channels. For obvious reasons I do not want to say anything about the questions directly linked with it. Speculations about the trip could only interfere with the preparations for this significant contribution to the development of the relationship between our two countries and to the dialogue between East and West in this worsened political climate as well.

Now to your exaggerated formulation that we describe the Federal Republic as being militarist and fascist: I am 100 percent convinced that you will not find any such vocabulary when you leaf through our press.

SPIEGEL: Then let us quote Mr Vladimir Ivanov of the "Soviet Committee for the Protection of Peace" who said over "Radio Peace and Progress" on 4 May: "In the FRG the successors of Hitler continue their work." Millions of Soviet citizens, he said, are outraged at "the news of the rebirth of fascism in the Federal Republic." What kind of news is that?

Portugalov: I am not familiar with the broadcast you mentioned. The beginning seems to me to be open to interpretation. The statement that the successors of Hitler are at work in West Germany may refer to the activities of neofascist groups.

SPIEGEL: If a Soviet citizen reads in his newspaper that "the successors of Hitler" are continuing "their work" in the Federal Republic, he surely does not think of a few neofascists but of the politically dominant circles, even of the government.

Portugalov: As an author and an expert I am speaking on my own behalf and not that of Mr Ivanov. What matters ultimately is not individual phrasing, but that nobody in this country today considers the Federal Republic a militarist and fascist state. However there are some tendencies in the Federal Republic, sometimes under the surface and sometimes above it, to which the public of the Soviet Union reacts with concern.

SPIEGEL: With that we proceed from Ivanov to Portugalov. You explained in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA of 14 May: "The indications are increasing that today, 35 years after the destruction of Hitlerite Germany, the newly arising and strengthening West German militarism considers its foremost task the achievement of military predominance in NATO's European area as a springboard for further expansion." What increased indications of the "newly arising and strengthening West German militarism" have you found?

Portugalov: Let me, to begin with, answer with a quotation from SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG which reports Mr Boelling's harsh reaction to my article. Colleague Riedmiller writes: "The Bundeswehr seems to have been selected primarily for closing the gaps in Europe, which will confront the Federal Republic with another problem in the event the impression takes hold in East and West that it proposes to pursue hegemony in the European NATO area as America's proxy." So, a noted German journalist describes, albeit in subjunctive form, exactly what I termed a tendency under the surface.

SPIEGEL: We must become highly precise in terminology now: Unlike you, Riedmiller writes nothing about alleged militarism in the Federal Republic. And the distribution of defense burdens, to whomever's advantage or disadvantage, is hardly an indication of militarism. What one understands by it, after all, is subjection of politics to military thinking.

Portugalov: But this is how it is.

SPIEGEL: No, this is exactly what it is not like in West Germany.

Portugalov: Well, that is what you say. I continue to advocate my view. I spoke of "initial indications." If the Federal Republic is assigned the lion's share in the distribution of the defense burdens, this is cause for concern to us. Militarism indeed is, as you yoursleves have put it, the subjection of political commonsense to military thinking. The Federal Republic has already become a first-rate military power. It plays first fiddle in the NATO sphere and is now given additional tasks. We regard this as a change, or at least as a step in this direction.

SPIEGEL: The political leadership of the Federal Republic regards the additional tasks assigned to it by the alliance or by the leading power in the alliance as a burden, to be sure, and not at all as a satisfaction of its most secret wishes.

Portugalov: Well, you can say anything, and it is a burden in any event, of course. Yet there are also burdens which one likes to bear. Other indications of the tendency which I described are uncontested, for instance, the fact that the Federal Navy is showing the flag in the Indian Ocean at this very moment, of all times. Apart from the voyages of the ship the Gorch Fock, for example, this is the first time that the Federal Navy has a presence outside the NATO area, and this is a region, where by its mission, it has no business being, much less at this time.

SPIEGEL: It may be that the appearance of the Federal Navy in the region and at this time is politically unfortunate, but this does not prove militarism.

Portugalov: Just visualize the following scenario: While the Federal Navy is crusing out there with its ships the situation suddenly aggravates and a clash occurs. If the commanding admiral of the U.S. fleet then says: "Go ahead and join us," will you not end up being forced to make a move?

SPIEGEL: Well, the great crisis is just not transpiring in that way. Must we not rather say that in view of the gigantic deployment of the navies of the United States as well as of the Soviet Union in the Indian Ocean, the appearance of the few small units of the Federal Navy hardly plays a role?

Portugalov: As General Secretary Brezhnev has put it, the Americans have converted the entire region into a powder keg. It goes without saying that even Federal Navy ships contribute symbolically to the aggravation of the confrontation.

SPIEGEL: As you probably know, the voyage of the warships to the Indian Ocean had been agreed long before the eruption of the crisis.

Portugalov: An even more important circumstantial evidence among the alarming indications is the growth of the military-industrial complex in the Federal Republic.

SPIEGEL: So, let us talk about that. After all, this would mean that generals and arms industrialists determine the policy of the Social-Liberal Federal Government. Do you really believe that?

Portugalov: In specific fields, partically, very much so I think. If we take the history of the so-called NATO decision on the closure of the arms and the active role played in this respect by the Federal Government, this is, as far as we are concerned, the most striking proof of the influence exerted by these quarters.

SPIEGEL: If a Social Democratic chancellor and broad segments of the Social Democratic Party have made the NATO arms decision prevail against a considerable minority in the party and in the country, this rather proves, does it not, how strongly the threat by the East is felt. In doing so the Federal Government, after all, is not complying with the influence of the military people and the arms industrialists.

Portugalov: We expressly contest the thesis that the Soviet threat is the basis of the NATO arms decision.

SPIEGEL: What motive, if not the feeling of being threatened, would the West have had for adopting the NATO decision on closing the arms gap?

Portugalov: It is an American motive, and this is what our suspicion is based on. At the signing of the SALT II agreement in Vienna, President Carter still said that he did not pursue unilateral superiority. We have recognized that a balance exists militarily. No sooner had he returned home than he changed his attitude fundamentally and railroaded through the NATO decision on closing the arms gap under massive, hitherto unprecedented pressure on the European partners. In that respect the FRG played a very active role.

SPIEGEL: But why? After all, it is attributable to the fact that the Federal Republic, owing to its geographic location, feels more threatened by your armament than does, perhaps, England.

Portugalov: Viewed from our angle this is a threadbare argument, not to say nonsense, that regionally a military imbalance allegedly exists within this global balance whose existence had also been acknowledged by the Federal Republic until a short while ago. What people in the West at large and in the United States in particular now want to do is go very much overboard [auf einen schelm nicht nur anderthalbe setzen, sondern gleich fuenf].

SPIEGEL: Is there no military imbalance in Europe?

Portugalov: I would like to put the question the other way around? If there were a regional imbalance in Europe--I am using the subjunctive form on purpose--would this not be balanced by other disparities within the framework of the global balance? Why is it that the Western side contends that Europe is utterly helpless in the face of Soviet medium-range missiles? Why do they fail to mention in this connection what has been installed in Europe in the way of nuclear forward-strategy weapons? People in Western Europe are afraid of Russian medium-range missiles, yet they deny the GDR, Poland and the CSSR the right to feel threatened by the Perishing I.

SPIEGEL: Once again, you mean to say in all earnest that a balance of the military forces still exists in Europe?

Portugalov: Absolutely. And this is why General Secretary Brezhnev in his Berlin speech on 6 October agreed to new negotiations with NATO, under the one condition that no additional, new medium-range weapons be stationed. He even declared himself prepared to reduce the Soviet medium-range missiles unilaterally.

SPIEGEL: Why would you want to do that if you advocate the view that a regional balance exists?

Portugalov: Because we have a certain ability to appreciate the psychological anxieties of the Europeans. This is why we did it. To this day I have failed to understand that the FRG dropped this offer, refused to accept the proffered hand. Well, history is paved with missed chances.

SPIEGEL: And we fail to see why it should be so hard on Moscow to accept the Western offer to negotiate on the medium-range missiles as long as no western missiles have been stationed. Under the definition of Chancellor Schmidt there is the chance indeed, in the ideal case, that no missiles at all will be deployed 3 years from now.

Portugalov: Only too often one hears nice sounding formulations in the West...

SPIEGEL: And in the East.

Portugalov: I believe that so-called ideal cases do not happen at all. I can say in no uncertain terms that the NATO offer of last December was unacceptable to us from the very outset.

SPIEGEL: Why?

Portugalov: As long as the West doggedly insists on merely including the new missiles in the negotiating package without even wanting to mention the continental-strategic missile systems already in existence, the matter is of absolutely no interest to us.

SPIEGEL: On the other hand, this NATO offer obviously has some advantage for you: For 3 years not a single Pershing missile will be deployed, whereas you put a new SS-20 into place every week.

Portugalov: Begging our pardon, I do not know where you have this specific information that we really put up a new SS-20 every week.

SPIEGEL: But you and we know perfectly well that no new Pershings are set up.

Portugalov: This is cheating. Pershing II missiles will not be set up for 3 years simply because they are not ready. Our offer still stands, though under the proviso that the decision on closing the arms gap be suspended and that the subject of discussions not only be the introduction of new U.S. missiles, but also those that are available already.

SPIEGEL: The SS-20 is a highly modern missile which would provide you with considerable superiority if you did not already have it.

Portugalov: Surely the SS-20 is modern. But our older missiles, which the SS-20 is to replace are practically obsolete. We have lived with them for 20 years without complaint, whereas the Eurostrategic weapons in England and France were speedily modernized.

SPIEGEL: You further write in your article that the Federal Republic formerly wanted to be the mere "continental sword" of the United States, while today it pursues "ends of its own as well which, above all, are aimed at military predominance in Western Europe." This would mean, then, that the Federal Republic under Social Democratic leadership and in the era of detente has become more dangerous than it was under Adenauer in the cold war. What objectives do you think the Federal Republic pursues in Europe?

Portugalov: You attained economic predominance long ago; you are about to reach political predominance....

SPIEGEL: And what would we gain from this? The only thing we gain from this at the moment is that the Federal Republic must pay billions to its EEC partner England and its NATO partner Turkey. Do you think this makes us happy?

Portugalov: Perhaps not happy, but you are doing it anyway, and there is probably no such thing as a "must."

SPIEGEL: We asked you what political ends you think the Federal Republic pursues with its economic or military superiority in Western Europe? Your colleague Katin of APN recalled in April that "by far not all FRG politicians believe that Alsace and Lorraine justly belong to France"...

Portugalov: Indications are increasing which also are connected with the past, of course. So it is relatively unimportant what Messrs Ivanov, Katin, or Portugalov are writing.

SPIEGEL: Is it not true that Messrs Ivanov, Katin and Portugalov only carry their worries into the broad strata of the Soviet public?

Portugalov: With the same justification I might say that DER SPIEGEL or any other newspaper manipulates public opinion in the West.

SPIEGEL: Could you imagine a cartoon appearing in SPIEGEL or anywhere in the West like this Soviet cartoon here which shows the U.S. Defense Department as a raving mad King Kong holding the neutron bomb?

Portugalov: Perhaps not exactly in DER SPIEGEL, but otherwise indeed. Think of all that has been printed in the West in the way of cartoons depicting bears under the motto "the bear is loose"...

SPIEGEL: But the bear is a good-natured animal.

Portugalov: Nice of you to call the bear good-natured and that is what he is, too. But let us return to the Federal Republic. In the question concerning a hegemony in Western Europe we cannot go by good intentions, but must proceed from the possibilities. I repeat, economically you are playing the lead role, politically you are about to do so, as the arms supplier in the European NATO area and outside of it you are making yourself quite noticeable.

SPIEGEL: We do not, however, deliver arms to areas of tensions.

Portugalov: What do you understand by areas of tensions?

This is the legalistic weakness of the Germans, not to say their formula stuff. In the formal sense you do not deliver arms to areas of tension when you pump Turkey full of them. But is this politically advisable? Does Turkey not border on an area of tension? I do not think we need to talk about the internal instability of Turkey.

SPIEGEL: Turkey is a NATO country. Why should a state not be allowed to help another militarily within an alliance? If, for instance, the Warsaw Pact were to decide that the GDR should support Bulgaria militarily, nobody would draw the conclusion from this that the GDR aspires to predominance in southeast Europe.

Portugalov: The example is of a purely speculative nature.

SPIEGEL: Very well, then we will ask you this: Did the participation of the GDR in the Soviet intervention in the CSSR in 1968 prove perhaps that Germans are reaching out for Prague again? After all, extending assistance within an alliance is no proof of a quest for predominance. [paragraph continues]

Does the aid action to NATO country Turkey by the NATO states not perhaps irritate you so much because you actually no longer consider Turkey a real NATO country owing to certain advances toward the Soviet Union made by Turkish Governments?

Portugalov: No, we take NATO as a reality. But Turkey has shaped a special role for itself in NATO, and definitely not under pressure on our party.

SPIEGEL: You wrote: "In the spirit of the traditions of the Second and Third Reich, the Federal Republic plans to assume the responsibility for the military preparations in this country and thus at the same time to appear on the southern flank of the Soviet Union and on the borders of the Middle East regions." If you criticize the Turkish policy of the Second Imperial German Reich you defend the tsarist expansionism in the direction of the Orien".

Portugalov: Do you perhaps want to defend the Osman Empire?

SPIEGEL: No, all we do is resent your attempt to discredit the present NATO aid action for Turkey through historical comparisons. If you criticize the Oriental policy of the Third Reich, then you forget that in 1940 Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov was not satisfied with Hitler's offer that Moscow be given a free hand in the direction of the Persian Gulf.

Portugalov: What the Oriental policy of the Third Reich amounted to was that Turkey practically was a participant in the war on the German side for the whole duration of the war.

SPIEGEL: History aside, it is still amazing nevertheless that you qualify the aid of a NATO state, the Federal Republic, to another NATO state, Turkey, as the "appearance of the Federal Republic on the southern flank of the Soviet Union." After all, the military assistance to Turkey which has been increased at the moment, does not change the fact that the Turkish Army remains subordinate solely to the Turkish Government.

Portugalov: We have normal relations with Turkey and we want to continue to maintain them. Who is irritated by that? The Federal Republic, however, appears as a first-rate military power on our southern flank, this is the way we see it. How does such military aid usually develop? First a few hundred Leopard-1 tanks will come, then Leopard-2 may possibly come, then the military instructors, and then there will be a permanent military presence.

SPIEGEL: Would you feel threatened by such a presence assuming that it really came about?

Portugalov: We feel threatened as a whole by the entirety of military developments in the NATO area where the Federal Republic plays a very active role, and not just in this field. Just look at the U.S. policy in Iran.

SPIEGEL: The Soviet Union and its friends also liked the shah regime very much. The shah in his later days even received an honorary doctor's degree at Karls University in Prague.

Portugalov: That probably does not matter. Iran was an American bastion with 40,000 Americans there, filled with war electronics, an American bastion directly on our border.

SPIEGEL: Certainly, but that did not prevent you from having excellent relations with the shah. You greeted him solemnly in Moscow, and you conclude a lucrative gas supply agreement with him.

Portugalov: Do you seriously want to say that the Soviet Union and the United States played the same role in Iran? Did we overthrow Mossadeq? Did we pamper the rotten regime for 30 years which covered the country with streams of blood?

SPIEGEL: No, but after all the Soviet Union has rich experience in pampering rotten regimes.

Portugalov: What do you want? Do you think we ought to have waged war against Iran, the bastion of the United States in the Middle East?

SPIEGEL: No, but we would have liked to have heard something of the moral indignation uttered now by the East bloc with regard to the shah regime at a time when the shah was still firmly in the saddle. At that time, however, you considered him quite an honorable partner, in that respect not at all different from the West. Moreover, America has evacuated its impressive Iranian facilities unceremoniously under the pressure of events.

Portugalov: Even the concentrated power of the United States can do nothing against historical developments. Strangely enough the rotten regimes which are being pampered by the United States are usually located on our periphery.

SPIEGEL: The threat in the south of your periphery, however, should have decreased considerably due to the collapse of the American bastion in Iran.

Portugalov: It was an alleviation, but with one limitation. Had we not taken our action in Afghanistan, which the West is terming now against its better knowledge as the starting point of the whole deterioration of world politics, Afghanistan would soon have become a new bastion, a replacement for Iran, so to speak.

SPIEGEL: We know the Soviet justification for the intervention in Afghanistan. Continual repetition will not improve it.

Portugalov: Intervention is your word.

SPIEGEL: Was it not an intervention?

Portugalov: No.

SPIEGEL: What was it then?

Portugalov: It was an action within the framework of international law, adherance to a request from the legitimate Government of Afghanistan.

SPIEGEL: The legitimate Government of Afghanistan unfortunately was killed in the course of this "action within the framework of international law." The CPSU general secretary said in justification: "Had we acted differently, it would have meant looking on passively while the hotbed of a serious threat to the security of the Soviet state was emerging on our southern border."

How is that to be understood actually?

Portugalov: Fine that you quote that so aptly. By the way, as regards Amin, who was killed there, this was an inner Afghan affair.

SPIEGEL: Oh, Mr Portugalov, "threat on the southern border of the USSR", these words by the general secreatary naturally cause us to perk up our ears when we hear that German military aid for Turkey is also threatening the southern border of the Soviet Union. What do you plan to do about it?

Portugalov: Do you mean to say that Turkey will ask us in the coming days to march in?

SPIEGEL: No, but maybe some groups in Turkey will. What concrete things are you charging the Federal Government with regarding Afghanistan?

Portugalov: The aggravation of the world situation and the setbacks in detente have been caused by the change in the American big power policy. The Federal Republic supports it in some fields.

SPIEGEL: The United States is the leading power of the Western alliance, as the Soviet Union is the leading power of the Warsaw Pact, an alliance which continually expresses its solidarity at the behest of the Soviet Union. But you have stated that Bonn cannot have both detente and solidarity with the United States. Does that not mean urging us frankly to turn away from America?

Portugalov: You have quoted this passage out of context. We do not have in mind negating Atlantic solidarity. But it is another question whether one should not adhere to one's own interests if the alliance partners acts crazily. It can also be a matter of solidarity to slow one's partner down.

SPIEGEL: The change in the international situation is not only the fault of the Americans, who have for the most part overreacted, particularly over Afghanistan. What has happened there can only make the Europeans side with the United States.

Portugalov: That means putting the cart before the horse. Afghanistan is an event of a regional character. What have you actually lost in Afghanistan? There were not even any German investments worth mentioning. And your security is not involved either.

SPIEGEL: It is very important for the Federal Republic and other Europeans to know how the Soviet Union respects the nonaligned states of a country, and what can happen to a country if it has a friendship agreement with the Soviet Union.

Portugalov: I cannot understand at all how the American action in our very own security area can drive the Europeans further into the arms of the Americans. Afghanistan belongs to the immediate security area of the USSR, because it is located directly on our border.

SPIEGEL: The close geographical location probably does not matter much, because otherwise the Federal Republic ought to belong to the security area of the Warsaw Pact.

Portugalov: Why don't you concede to us an elementary interest in the Afghanistan situation, while you concede to the United States, which is located 10,000 km away, the right to declare the Persian Gulf an area of American "vital interest?"

SPIEGEL: Because the geographical closeness is not always the most important thing. After all kinds of trouble, the United States has accepted the fact that an extremely anti-American regime has settled down close to the American coast, on Cuba....

Portugalov: ...which does not threaten the United States in any way.

SPIEGEL: Would a neutralized Afghanistan threaten the Soviet Union?

Portugalov: Our suggestions are on the table....

SPIEGEL: But the West does not accept them because these suggestions aim for the recognition of the Karmal regime.

Portugalov: Primarily the safeguarding of the Afghanistan border is involved.

SPIEGEL: Who has violated that border?

Portugalov: As early as 1 and 1/2 years prior to our assistance to the legitimate government in Kabul, an unannounced war against this government began--supported by American and Saudi money as well as Chinese advisers.

SPIEGEL: Assuming that at that time Afghanistan had really come under the influence of Pakistan or even America, would that have been so bad for you, since the Americans, after all, had lost Iran which had provided them an enormous base?

Portugalov: One must look at the strategy of the Americans as a whole, the encirclement of the Soviet Union on all borders, the liaison between America and China--they constantly produce ulcers....

SPIEGEL: And the allegedly militaristic Federal Republic is also such a dangerous ulcer?

Portugalov: It could become one.

SPIEGEL: You criticize the adversaries of detente in the Federal Republic. But there are certainly also adversaries of detente in the Soviet Union--circles maintaining that the policy of coexistence has gained little, and that one lives better in a state of confrontation.

Portugalov: I do not know of such circles.

SPIEGEL: But also in the Soviet Union there are generals and armament directors who demand a greater share of the national product for their field and who demand more influence on politics--a military-industrial complex.

Portugalov: Such a thing cannot exist in our country because nobody fills his own pocket. Nobody doubts the political primacy of the CPSU. It sees to it that nobody becomes too tall.

SPIEGEL: So you maintain that phenomena exist in the West which can never exist in the Soviet sphere: The armies of the Warsaw Pact are always peace troops, while the armies of NATO are always militant and aggressive. This is how the world is divided up into good and bad. Do you think this is the right basis for detente?

Portugalov: Everything we have done since 1945 in the military field was clearly only a reaction to Western military measures.

SPIEGEL: We remember very well that in 1968 Soviet troops marched into Czechoslovakia with the argumentation, among others, that otherwise the Bundeswehr would have intervened.

Portugalov: It was the West which in the CSSR and today in Afghanistan first tried to change the balance to its advantage by supporting the counterrevolution. We only reacted in both cases.

SPIEGEL: Mr Portugalov, how can we get away from the differences of opinion, from the climate of confrontation? What do you expect, especially of the Federal Republic--must it revoke its condemnation of the Soviet action in Afghanistan?

Portugalov: Well, the way out has been demonstrated by the decisions of the Warsaw Pact member states last month. They offer a real and implementable program for the reestablishment of the detente climate of the golden seventies.

SPIEGEL: Do you consider the reissue of very old suggestions--dissolution of the blocs, removal of all troops from foreign territories and overcoming the partition of Europe--to be realistic? This has been suggested again in Warsaw, for the first time since 1969.

Portugalov: That is the maximum program of the strategic aims of detente policy. We will not become tired of repeating it because we consider it to be good. But concrete steps were also mentioned in Warsaw: First of all, that medium-range missiles in Europe are quite negotiable. Discussions about them are desired, with the only prerequisite being that the NATO decision of last December be suspended and that there be a readiness to discuss all Eurostrategic arms. As regards Afghanistan, we have made our proposals for a political settlement.

SPIEGEL: But it means that the Federal Republic and its allies ought to drop the condemnation of what they call the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Portugalov: Whether you drop your condemnation or not is of secondary importance from my point of view. Recognition of the legal Afghanistan Government is naturally a prerequisite if one wants to contribute to a solution of the Afghan problem. Why should it actually be so difficult to recognize the Karmal government, since most states have not withdrawn their embassies from Kabul?

SPIEGEL: And as regards the West German Olympic boycott, must the Federal Republic change something also in this respect so that Moscow will forgive this action?

Portugalov: But it is not a matter of forgiveness. Mr Gromyko said in essence that the Olympics will pass and that life will go on. We consider the Federal German boycott decision as a goal for your side whose consequences you will have to face. Almost all of you have been left out in the cold. But one goal, to continue with the sports analogy, is not decisive for a game. Matters can also develop differently.

SPIEGEL: But then the Federal Republic probably also ought to torpedo NATO's decision to close the arms gap. Is that so?

Portugalov: Annulling and suspending are two different things.

SPIEGEL: The Federal Republic in the current world crisis has demonstrated much restraint: It implemented the Olympic boycott very hesitantly. For a long time it has represented the thesis that detente is divisible, and it has also made suggestions about how one could resume talks on medium-range missiles. Is all that not worth being taken into consideration by the Soviet side?

Portugalov: That would remind me of the situation where one slaps someone else in the face and then asks him if he will not take matters into consideration. Bonn has joined the Olympic boycott hesitantly but fully in the end, and it has exerted enormous pressure on the German National Olympic Committee. Should we still take things into consideration? Do we also have to give in when we are offered an unacceptable proposal on medium-range missiles, which is repeated doggedly over and over again, without having our suggestions considered?

SPIEGEL: After the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Western protest against it, the Soviet Union cancelled a previously scheduled meeting of the German-Soviet Economic Commission. But now the commission has met, and large German-Soviet economic projects were discussed again on the occasion of the visit by Deputy Premier Tikhonov to Bonn: How can this change in the Soviet approach be explained?

Portugalov: There are several reasons for postponing this or that meeting of a bilateral body. Postponment is not cancellation.

SPIEGEL: But it cannot be that the German Olympic boycott, which was imposed in the meantime, has contributed to reviving the economic talks.

Portugalov: I believe that speculating on this issue does not pay. The session has taken place, producing a political result. That belongs to the normality of our relations, if I may say that so generally.

SPIEGEL: Since economic cooperation between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union after the visit of Mr Tikhonov is again depicted in a very large perspective, and since the chancellor will come to Moscow this month, can one sa that the Federal Republic remains the favorite detente partner of the Soviet Union in Western Europe, despite its approach to Afghanistan and despite its boycott of the Olympics, so that only the decision to close the arms gap would have to be removed? The Federal Republic at the moment is backing NATO's decision to close the arms gap.

Portugalov: What is taking place militarily at present in the NATO sphere is plainly hostile with regard to detente. But that we want to keep the Federal Republic as an important detente partner in Europe is also beyond any doubt. Everything that serves this development finds unlimited approval here. Everything which is against it creates concern.

SPIEGEL: Can one say in this sense that your allegory about the slap in the face for which one should express thanks also applies to the article by Nikolay Portugalov in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA?

Portugalov: No, that was not a state act. It was the opinion of a political observer. And I did not have to exert pressure on a national Olympic committee either.

SPIEGEL: Mr Boelling has stated that your article also permits the interpretation that the Soviet Union has lost interest in detente and a constructive development of relations with the Federal Republic.

Portugalov: On the contrary. I repeat, our interest in detente and in an improvement of relations with the Federal Republic exists as before. We want to preserve the Federal Republic as a detente partner as in the climate of the seventies.

SPIEGEL: And that is being promoted by describing the Federal Republic as hegemonistic and militaristic, as a state which is about to jump into the world arena? You state even that the Federal Republic "raises a claim with regard to equality for itself when it comes to missiles and nuclear arms vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, independent of American deterrence." Are we, in your opinion, an executive organ of the United States, or do we strive for independence with regard to America, which the Americans would not like? We believe that you ought to decide between these two statements.

Portugalov: Today one is an executive organ. Tomorrow one can become independent.

SPIEGEL: And in order to preserve this country as a detente partner, you first denounce it. That sounds like it comes from the times of cold war.

Portugalov: That is being said by the side which often brusquely, offensively and insultingly engages in polemics against the Soviet Union: Warnings against tendencies which are hostile vis-a-vis detente are not a strike against detente.

SPIEGEL: We are trying to find out what reasons the Soviet Union could have for its campaign against the FRG, a campaign in which "a different country" is being described--as Bonn's spokesman Boelling put it.

Portugalov: One has to nip things in the bud. The German poet Kurt Tucholsky underrated the Nazi danger because Hitler gave such primitive speeches. Nobody can afford another such underrating.

SPIEGEL: You are one of the leading Soviet experts on the Federal Republic. For us there remains an unclarified discrepancy between your expert opinion on Germany and your unrealistically exaggerated descriptions of today's Federal Republic.

Portugalov: I am honestly concerned. But a small caliber warning shot is not yet a sharp combat shot.

SPIEGEL: Mr Portugalov, we thank you for this talk.

BRITAIN DECIDES TO IMPOSE SANCTIONS ON IRAN

LD101906 Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] London, June 10, TASS--The so-called "economic sanctions" against sovereign Iran that were imposed on Britain by the Carter administration became law after the House of Lords expressed support for these "sanctions" late in the evening on Monday.

The introduction of the "economic sanctions" causes a sharp criticism of the British public. The condemnation of such a stand by Britain with regard to Iran was made also at the meeting of the House of Lords on Monday. Some members of the House of Lords accused the government of yielding slavishly to the pressure of the White House. Lord Goronwy-Roberts described the "sanctions" as holding no water. He said that the reason for their adoption is to help President Carter who is now living through a time that is difficult in a political sense.

Lord Hatch also pointed out that the attempts at pressure on Iran taken by Britain on Washington's bid are ineffective. He said he does not think that the sanctions will lead to the release of the hostages.

Lord Gladwyn said that Iran might easily compensate for the economic damage caused by the "sanctions" by commercial deal with other countries.

MEETING WITH DUTCH COOPERATION COMMISSION HELD IN MOSCOW

LD101343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report under the general headline: "Cooperation Is Developing"]

[Text] The fifth session of the joint Soviet-Dutch Commission on Cooperation in the Economic, Industrial and Technical Spheres has been held in Moscow. It discussed the state of and prospects for trade and economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

KORNILOV: HUANG HUA SPREADING 'ANTI-SOVIET LIES' IN SWEDEN

LD101638 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 10, TASS--TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

So another batch of anti-Soviet fabrications was advanced by Beijing. This time they are being spread by China's Foreign Minister Huang Hua. These fabrications are based on the same pattern. It is asserted that the USSR "threatens peace," is seeking "to reach warm seas," "to establish control over oil sources in the Persian Gulf area," and so on and so forth. But there is a new feature in these allegations. It is claimed that the Soviet Union, don't you see, "threatens Scandinavia." What about facts, what about proofs? Huang Hua has no such proofs, neither can he have any. But Beijing's emissary is unabashed. He acts under the principle that if slander is heaped up, something will catch on....

Before setting out on his trip, Huang Hua was advancing in Beijing the programme of his tour to Scandinavia. He asserted that his aim is to "strengthen solidarity" with European Nordic countries. And after Huang Hua arrived in Sweden, his first meeting with Swedish journalists showed that all the talk about "cooperation" is nothing more than a smokescreen, that in reality the main task of Huang Hua is to use his trip for stirring up anti-Sovietism, for trying to sow feelings of animosity and hostility to the USSR in Scandinavian countries, to destroy traditionally goodneighbourly relations of those countries with socialist states.

These unsavoury, not to say provocative, aims are fully in keeping with the general line of the Beijing policy that is aimed at torpedoing detente. The Beijing leadership, steeped in boundless hegemonistic ambitions, is striving in every way to discredit peaceful constructive initiatives that were advanced by socialist countries at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee in Warsaw, to hamper the progressive trends of world development, is seeking to stir up conflicts and strife among peoples and states, hoping to get from this self-seeking political advantages. Sweden's Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten said recently that all the states would gain from the continuation of the policy of detente and would lose everything as a result of the heightening of tensions. Indeed, this is so. But as obvious is also a different thing, that Beijing is striving to carry the matters in the opposite direction, and this was showed again by Huang Hua's pronouncements in Sweden.

KUDRYAVTSEV VIEWS SYRIAN APPROACH TO NEAR EAST SETTLEMENT

LD101525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer V. Kudryavtsev: "Separate Deals Lead Away From a Solution of Near East Problems"]

[Text] Damascus-Moscow--When I was asked on leaving Syria, what had made the biggest impression on me I immediately replied that it was the construction work. It was a striking feature when I visited Damascus 4 years ago, but what I saw this time exceeded all expectations. It is a prominent feature not only of Damascus but of all cities and populated centers. Whole residential areas, hotels and public buildings are being constructed. The work is of good quality despite the lack of big equipment. Reinforced concrete structures are the main construction material. The architecture of the houses and of some modern hotels (the Sheraton, for example) bears the strong imprint of the tradition of building houses out of clay and stone. The houses are mainly low and squat, while, from a distance, the hotel could be taken for an ancient ruined fortress that has been restored. But the interiors of the hotels and public buildings are striking for their grandeur and elegance. There is something of the Oriental palace about them. But all these are details. The main fact is that the country is under construction....

Not by chance did I begin with the construction work. It is an indication of the state of the country: The way it views its future, whether it is a source of confidence or anxiety. Indeed, it cannot be forgotten for a single moment that the Israeli occupiers are still on Syrian territory, the Golan Heights, and that Israeli is waging a war in neighboring southern Lebanon. The ruins of Al-Qunaytirah, blown up by the Israelis actually after the agreement was reached on clearing it of occupation forces, are evidence of the Zionists' malicious attitude toward the Arab peoples.

Much has been written of Al-Qunaytirah in our papers and journals. I have seen the city's ruins several times. And each time, with a sense of anger and indignation, I was reminded of the senseless and truly barbaric devastation wrought by the Hitlerite hordes on withdrawing from cities. They were particularly assiduous when it came to cities with a Jewish population, and there came to my mind the picture of the burning Jewish ghetto in Warsaw. The Israeli Zionists who made the most noise about the Hitlerites' atrocities are now following in their barbaric footsteps. In fact , the houses in Al-Qunaytirah, built of reinforced concrete, were blown up by the Israelis systematically, one by one, so that there was no way of resurrecting them. Daily, hourly Al-Qunaytirah reminds Syrians and other Arabs that the Near East remains a most dangerous, smoldering hotbed.

Syria, as its foreign policy stance confirms, is pursuing a consistent policy of struggle against imperialism and Zionism, against the Camp David agreements and As-Sadat's treachery. According to its leaders, it regards this struggle as the only way to uphold and strengthen the national independence and interests of all Arab countries. The objective conditions that took shape in the Near East as a result of imperialist aggression and its anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist stance placed Syria at the center of the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front which includes Algeria, Libya, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the PLO, as well as Syria. Therefore the leaders of the Ba'th Party and Syrian State are aware that their country is not only defending its own national interests but also the interests of all Arab countries that do not want the Near East to become an American domain.

Syria believes that the normalization of the Near East situation depends on the unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces from the captured Arab lands, including East Jerusalem, and the satisfaction of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to set up a soverign national state.

The attempts by the United States, Israel and Egypt to implement the provisions of the Camp David agreements have exacerbated the Near East situation even further and postponed its stabilization since they are attempts to sidestep the only possible terms of a genuine normalization of the situation.

The Golan Heights, as can be seen with the naked eye from near Al Qunaytirah, have not escaped the installation of Israeli military settlements. In the Heights area the Israelis have laid out large citrus plantations and are using their products for export. The aim is straightforward to alter the demography of occupied Syrian territory, to make it a part of the Israeli economic system and thus hinder the process of returning them to its true masters. Moreover, the United States says great emphasis on the clause in UN Resolution 242 which talks of safeguarding "secure" borders--it interprets this "security" as the widening of Israel's borders at the expense of neighboring Arab states, especially the Syrian Golan Heights.

But Syria is standing firm and is upholding the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arabs. In this respect too Camp David has failed utterly since it tried to liquidate the Palestinian problem altogether and substitute for it "administrative autonomy" for the Palestinians on the Israeli-occupied lands of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza strip. The Arab peoples immediately saw through the notorious "autonomy," recognizing it as an attempt to once and for all to make these Palestinian lands part of Israel. At the same time, the Palestinian problem is the crux of the Near East settlement. Only those who regard this part of the world as an area in which to wield the policy of hegemonism can ignore this problem when talking about normalizing the Near East situation.

Some people in Western Europe are beginning to realize this, especially representatives of circles more interested than the Americans in normal relations with Near East countries (oil and trade in general, shipping routes.) They are increasingly realizing that without acknowledgment of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arabs the Near East is doomed to become a most dangerous hotbed of war.

Like the other progressive Arab states Syria, as it appears from conversations with our Syrian friends, is aware that the West's proposals on the Palestinian question are bound to weaken U.S. positions in this region. But, at the same time, they demand a vigilant approach since many of these drafts amount essentially to the acquisition of gurantees of Israel's secure existence without corresponding guarantees for the Arab countries, including the Palestinian Arabs.

While speaking of the Palestinians' right to self-determination, these proposals still do not specifically include the concept of the creation of an independent Palestinian state. Do not some of these proposals conceal the desire to safeguard the imperialists' interests in the Near East by more subtle methods?--our Syrian interlocutors ask. The more so as the Western powers are still not taking steps bilaterally toward recognition of the PLO as an official party in all talks.

Syria receives full support in the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist policy from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. As the Syrians say: "Syria and the Soviet Union are fighting in the same trench in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and Zionism." Soviet-Syrian relations are developing in all directions: political, trade and economic, scientific and technical, military. The imperialists are exerting particularly strong pressure on Syria, in view of the fact that it occupies central positions in the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. The main direction of imperialist pressure lies in the sphere of galvanizing internal reaction. The Syrian authorities have stepped up their vigilance. The progressive Arab countries are now well aware that any intensification of imperialist aggression is inevitably accompanied by a stepping up of activity by internal reaction. That is happening in Syria, where reaction makes use of any motive, including religious motives, to weaken and undermine the present regime and hence its resistance to the imperialists. Especially active is the reactionary "Muslim Brothers" organization, whose headquarters is located in Munich under the sign of the "Muslim Cultural Center." That organization's congress in 1979 discussed the question of overthrowing the present regime in Syria.

The fourth conference of heads of the states belonging to the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, which took place in Tripoli (Libya) in April this year, came out in favor of further consolidating and deepening relations between the USSR and the countries of the front. Soviet-Syrian relations have firm anti-imperialist foundations. The Soviet Union and Syria occupy identical positions on the question of the normalization and overall settlement of the Near East situation.

A major role is played in Soviet-Syrian friendship and cooperation by our countries' trade and economic relations. The best evidence of Soviet-Syrian friendship is the Euphrates hydroengineering complex, which has grown up near the city of Ath-Thawrah (which means--revolution). The hydroengineering complex presents an impressive picture from the air and from the ground. The significance of the Euphrates hydroelectric power station is defined by the fact that it will make it possible to irrigate 640,000 hectares, that is, practically to double the sown area. It must be added that the station generates 90 percent of all the country's electricity.

The Soviet Union helped Syria to create its oil extracting industry, to modernize the railroad network, to organize irrigation and to modernize the port of Al-Ladhiqiyah. Soviet-Syrian relations in the sphere of the economy and trade are particularly valuable at present, when the imperialists are resorting to economic blackmail against countries which are unwilling to be the blind target of the expansion of zones of "exclusive U.S. vital interests."

In the conditions which have emerged in the Near East, particular importance is given to the political struggle being waged by the states of the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, all Arab patriots and all who have a serious interest in a lasting and just peace in that region. The Soviet Union has been and remains on the side of the Arab peoples' just cause. The principled and consistent nature of the Soviet Union's Near East policy was again expressed in a recent speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"The question arises," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed, "is it not time to put an end to the protracted fuss over the anti-Arab policy of separate deals? Has not the time come to bring the matter of the Near East settlement back into the only correct channel--onto the path of collective efforts by all interested parties, including of course, the PLO?"

Peace in the Near East can only be achieved with an overall solution of the problems of the protracted crisis, including the satisfaction of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. This is an axiom which does not require proof.

AUTONOMY TALKS 'HAVE NOT ACHIEVED' INTENDED RESULTS

ID091926 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 9 Jun 80

["Manoeuvres of U.S. Diplomacy"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 9, TASS--TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin writes:

President Carter sent Egypt's President as-Sadat a message proposing to resume the deadlocked Israeli-Egyptian-U.S. negotiations on "Palestinian autonomy".

As is known, the negotiations on the so-called "autonomy" which actually boils down to removing the very substance out of the Palestine problem and perpetuating Israeli occupation in the occupied Arab territory, have not achieved any of the results which the participants in the Camp David deal intended to make public on May 26. The pseudoautonomy was resolutely rejected by both the Palestine Liberation Organisation and by the very population of the West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza sector among which the partners in the Camp David agreement have failed, despite active searching, to find any quislings. On the contrary, the development of the situation in the area convincingly attests to a stiffening resistance to the aggressors, to the consolidation of the PLO positions.

At the same time the PLO's authority has been steadily growing in the international arena, among others in Western Europe where people are increasingly coming to the realisation that a genuine Middle East settlement is impossible without the PLO participating in the process, without safeguarding the Palestinians' right to national self-determination.

Observers also note that any changes in the pro-Israeli Middle East policy of the United States, which are highly unlikely as a matter of principle are even less so in the year of the presidential elections when the Zionist lobby is registering a sharp gain in its influence in that country.

It is clear that in these conditions the so-called "new initiative" on the part of the United States can only be interpreted as a manoeuvre aimed at thwarting any initiative designed to bring about a comprehensive political settlement by creating an illusion of resuming negotiations on the "Palestinian autonomy", of some follow up to the "process of settlement" Camp David style. By arrogating itself the right to tackle the Middle East problems according to its own discretion and blocking any other peace initiatives, Washington has demonstrated once again that its true aim is not the pursuit of peace but rather the strengthening of the U.S. military-political presence in the Near and Middle East, protecting the interests of U.S. monopolies, and the creation of conditions for continuing imperialist plunder of the natural wealth of the countries of the region.

## BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES SAO TOME PRESIDENT ON REELECTION

LD042002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Manuel Pinto da Costa, the president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium he conveyed cordial congratulations on the occasion of Da Costa's reelection to the post of president of that country.

The telegram points out: I express my confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the Soviet Union and Sao Tome and Principe will expand and deepen for the benefit of the peoples of both countries and in the interests of universal peace and social progress.

In his reply telegram Manuel Pinto da Costa expressed his sincere gratitude for the congratulations and stressed that the party and the Government of Sao Tome and Principe will do their utmost to implement the wishes regarding the development and expansion of friendship and cooperation between our countries.

## EDITORIAL HAILS DETERMINATION FOR LIBERATION FROM 'OPPRESSION'

LD100931 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Africa's Determination"]

[Text] Africa.... An awakened continent with a population of many millions.... It seems that only recently its political map was a monotonous blotch of colonies and mandated territories. But the powerful winds of change and the mighty force of the national liberation struggle have changed the face of Africa--its new map has taken on the varied hues of a spectrum of young independent states. This was an important factor of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the peoples which developed in the world under the influence of the ideas of Great October. The historic gains of the African countries are directly linked with the constant and effective support for the national liberation forces from the land of the soviets other socialist community states and all detachments of the international revolutionary movement.

"The days when Africa was merely an object of exploitation and rivalry among the colonial powers are receding into the past," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said in his congratulations to the African states and peoples on the occasion of Africa's liberation day. "Now its loud voice in defense of peace, freedom and independence of the peoples can be heard when topical problems of international life are being tackled.... The Soviet Union values highly the role of the independent African countries in the struggle for lasting peace in our world and for international security."

Despite desperate opposition by colonial forces and their reactionary agents, Africa has squared its powerful shoulders, the overwhelming majority of its countries have torn asunder the chains of colonial domination and embarked on the path of independent development. If we glance back at the 20-year period since 1960 when the United Nations adopted, on the Soviet Union's initiative, the historic declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples, then it is easy to see what successes have been achieved by the awakened continent in the national liberation struggle.

The world has recently witnessed an outstanding success by freedom-loving Africa--the 50th new independent state, the Republic of Zimbabwe has appeared on its map. Its birth was the result of a selfless struggle over many years by the patriotic forces against colonial-racist oppression. It is a major step along the path toward the definitive liberation of Africa from the fetters of racism and colonialism.

Now the people of Namibia are waging a courageous struggle for national liberation under the leadership of their recognized vanguard--the South West African People's Organization. In the Republic of South Africa where an end will definitely come for the most shameful phenomenon of our era--apartheid--the ground is pitching and tossing beneath the racists' feet. The determination of freedom-loving, awakened Africa to bring matters to a victorious end is what times demand. And these processes of national liberation are irresistible. No colonial bastions, no punitive actions by South African racists will stop them. The hour of Africa's liberation has come. Today the tocsin of the liberation of the awakened continent is sounding with unprecedented force. The voice of Africa is heard throughout the world. This was eloquently demonstrated by the week of solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa which has just ended.

Having achieved political independence, the African people have set themselves the goal of eliminating the colonial legacy of embarking on the creation of a national economy and ridding themselves of poverty and illiteracy. These processes remain complex. Considerable difficulties are being encountered in their path. The people of Africa, with the peoples of other awakened continents, are resolutely struggling for a new economic order to be established in the world, against the diktat of the monopolies and for equitable trading and economic relations with the West.

The profound political, social and economic improvements taking place on the African continent are being coldly received by the opponents of progress. Imperialism is not only trying to interfere in the internal affairs of independent African states, is supporting the last remaining systems of apartheid and racism on the continent, is striving to bring about clashes between peoples and is provoking conflicts, but has also recently begun to implement plans for its own military presence in Africa.

The events taking place in the whole region of Africa must be regarded in the context of the provocative hullabaloo being conducted by the U.S. militarists in the Near and Middle East and in the Persian Gulf, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean areas. Imperialist appetites are focused in equal measure upon Arabian oil, South African uranium, Namibian diamonds and copper, and on the Strait of Hormuz and the Horn of Africa. Everywhere the United States and other imperialist forces are trying to implement their hegemonist plans to seize the strategic raw materials of other people and to assert their military presence in the world's important strategic areas.

But Africa has awakened. The tocsin of liberation is sounding over the whole continent. There are no forces which can reverse its historical development. The African people know that on the path of their struggle for progress, the Soviet Union, all the socialist community countries and all peace-loving peoples are always with them.

HAITIAN COMMUNIST LEADER INTERVIEWED ON CARIBBEAN EVENTS

FY101927 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Interview granted to Radio Moscow commentator by Rene Theodor, secretary general of the Unified Communist Parties of Haiti--presumably recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Theodor, the events of recent years in Central America and the Caribbean have created a new situation, a new correlation of forces. This situation has also been influenced recently by the victory of the Sandinistas in Nicaragua. What is your opinion?

[Answer] It is true, a new situation has been created in the area. U.S. imperialism has not been scared off by the Sandinista victory in Nicaragua. Encouraged by this victory over the Somoza dictatorship, popular struggle against dictatorships and exploiters are increasing throughout Central America and the Caribbean. Thus, in Haiti popular opposition against the dynastic Duvalier dictatorship is demonstrated through the insubordination of the working classes against the Duvalier administration and its authority. The workers' involvement in the country's public administration is a potential threat to imperialistic interests.

[Question] Due to this situation and with their pretext of alliances against communism, the U.S. imperialists are supporting a criminal plan involving military action against the Haitian people. This task, among other things, has been given to the Dominican Republic's Armed Forces by the Pentagon on the basis of a secret agreement with the Duvalier government.

[Answer] During the trip of Gen Robert Schwzitzer, chief of the Pentagon's Division of Strategy, Plans and Policy, to Haiti and the Dominican Republic in January, it was agreed that the Dominican Army would be placed in a state of preparedness so it would be able to invade Haiti if Duvalier's government found itself threatened by an opposition movement.

The Dominican Army must be prepared to participate in the defense of the Mona and Windward passages against what is provocatively called communist infiltration in the Caribbean Sea. And in order to carry out this strategic mission the American Government and the Pentagon have agreed to contribute in full the necessary military, financial and political support which the Dominican Army and government may deem desirable.

Thus, U.S. imperialism, with the complicity of the oligarchies and the reactionary rulers of two neighboring countries, is criminally playing with the future relations between two nations--two nations that share the same island, it is trying to pit the reactionary forces of public order of the two countries against the working classes of the neighboring country and its democratic movement. Regrettably, in the Dominican Republic, the politicians who are blind with power are lending themselves to this adventure--this dangerous game.

Now for the facts. The practical execution of this plan can be noted by the evident antipatriotic and antipopular treason of Duvalier's authorities and by the willingness of the Dominican Republic to play the role of cogendarme of the U.S. imperialists in the Caribbean. In effect, in March 1980 the Guzman government made the decision to build 12 new military camps along the border with Haiti. It announced the start of permanent military maneuvers in the areas of the camps, with troops being relieved every 6 months. It also announced the purchase of 12 training planes for the Dominican Air Force and the decision to modernize the country's armed forces.

Therefore, it is even more necessary to raise much higher the banner of solidarity of the democratic and anti-imperialist forces, not only by Haiti and the Dominican Republic, but also by all the patriots and revolutionaries of the Caribbean and Latin America in order to bloc this new Machiavellian plan of the United States to attack the sovereignty of our countries and the peace and lives of our citizens.

[Commentator] I thank you Comrade Theodor.

PRAVDA REPORTS VISIT BY ARGENTINE CP DELEGATION

LD100939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "At the Invitation of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A Communist Party of Argentina [PCA] delegation headed by (Atos Fava), member of the PCA Central Committee Executive Committee and Secretariat, has been in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation visited Krasnodarskiy Kray, familiarized itself with the kray party organization's experience of organizational, ideological and educational work, visited industrial enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and had meetings with representatives of the working people. The Argentine communists visited the Hero City of Novorossiysk and Malaya Zemlya and laid wreaths at the monuments to those who fell in the struggle for the Soviet motherland's freedom and independence.

The PCA delegation had talks in the CPSU Central Committee International Department Party Organizational Work Department and Propaganda Departments and was received in the Krasnodarskiy CPSU Kraykom. During the talks and meetings the Argentinian comrades stated that Soviet people's labor achievements and their optimism and confidence in the future made a great impression on them. They stressed that the PCA, true to the principles of proletarian internationalism, has always advocated and will continue to advocate friendship with the CPSU and the Soviet people. The members of the delegation condemned attempts by U.S. imperialist circles to take the world back to the "cold war" times and declared the complete support of Argentine communists for the CPSU's policy aimed at strengthening peace and security and at the relaxation of international tension.

PONOMAREV MEETS WITH BOLIVIAN CP DELEGATION

LD101003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting in the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 6 June at the CPSU Central Committee a meeting was held between B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and a Communist Party of Bolivia [PCB] delegation comprising J. Kolle, first secretary of the PCB Central Committee, and S. Reyes, member of the PCB Political Commission and Central Committee Secretariat.

During the meeting, which was held in a warm and comradely atmosphere, the PCB delegation described the strengthening of the party's influence among the working class and other strata of the population and the efforts the Bolivian communists, along with other progressive and patriotic forces, are making to ensure the country's democratic and independent development.

On the Soviet side solidarity was reaffirmed with the PCB'S struggle for the interests of the people's masses and against the restoration of a proimperialist dictatorship by domestic and foreign reaction.

The CPSU representatives briefed the PCB delegation on activity to implement the 25th party congress decisions and on the moves implemented by the Soviet Union with the aim of defending the relaxation of international tension, eliminating the threat of a resumption of cold war and defending the peoples' right to determine their development path themselves.

The exchange of opinions that took place reaffirmed the coincidence of the two parties' views of topical problems of the international situation. The Bolivian comrades expressed approval of the CPSU'S policy, which entirely accords with the interests of peace and the peoples' security and is directed against the actions of U.S. agressive circles and their accomplices and toward preventing interference by imperialist and hegemonist forces in other states' internal affairs. The PCB delegation stressed the exceptional importance for eliminating hotbeds of international tension and preventing war of the initiatives put forward by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference. It voiced support for the decisions of the Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties for peace and disarmament.

The CPSU and PCB representatives voiced their invariable solidarity with the peoples of Latin America and other countries struggling for social and national liberation. They reaffirmed their parties' determination to continue to consistently advocate strengthening the international communist movement's cohesion on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The meeting participants advocated further developing the ties between the CPSU and PCB.

EL SALVADOR FRONT CONDEMNS U.S. INTERFERENCE

LD051428 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] San Jose, June 5, TASS--The leadership of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador has sent an open letter to President Jimmy Carter of the United States sharply condemning Washington's continuing interference in the internal affairs of that Central American country.

"We demand that the United States renounce the plans of foreign military intrustion into Salvadorean territory," the letter says. "Under the pretext of combatting communism the United States is denying the people of El Salvador its right to freedom."

The letter stresses that in the event of an invasion of El Salvador by American troops the entire people will rise against them.

SOLOMENTSEV ADDRESSES FESTIVE AWARD MEETING IN TOMSK

LD091918 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] A festive meeting of the gorkom and the city soviet of people's deputies, together with representatives of party, administrative and public organizations and labor collectives was held in Tomsk today to mark the presentation to the city of the Order of the October Revolution.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, made a speech at the meeting. He said, among other things:

[Begin Solomentsev recording] Dear comrades! I am happy to convey to the communists and all the working people of Tomsk warm congratulations from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Leonid Ilich wishes, dear comrades, that you continue to tackle successfully and in a shock manner the economic and social tasks facing the city and the whole oblast, and make a worthy contribution to the cause of communist construction. Leonid Ilich sends to the people of Tomsk wishes for good health, prosperity and great personal happiness. [applause]

Comrades: The eminent award which has been conferred on Tomsk is a recognition by the party and the Soviet people of the great services done by the working people of the city in the revolutionary movement and their contribution to the struggle against the German fascist invaders during the Great Patriotic War and their successes in economic and cultural construction. The Soviet people and all progressive mankind recently celebrated the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. The celebrations of the Lenin jubilee were a demonstration of the inviolable unity of the party and the people and the unwavering faith of the Soviet people in the behests of their great leader. Our country is advancing firmly and confidently along the path defined by Lenin. This is a reliable path; it is a path to victory.

At the basis of our homeland's historic achievements lie the immense organizational and ideological-political work of the Communist Party and its militant headquarters, the Central Committee, headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, a true continuer of Lenin's immortal cause. [applause]

Immense changes have occurred in the city in the period of the postwar 5-year plans, particularly in the last 15 years. The people of Tomsk are persistently striving to implement the party's economic policy, a course aimed at improving the efficiency and quality of work. The people of Tomsk are justly proud of the fact that the city's industrial articles travel to all parts of the Soviet Union and to 70 foreign countries. Ball-bearings, electric motors, tools, machine tools, calculating machines, cables, electric lamps and many other articles produced with the trademark of factories and works in Tomsk have earned high appraisal. And it is natural, comrades, that Tomsk, a toiler-city, has become year after year one of the winners of the all-union socialist competition. This success is the result of great organizational and educational work of the party, administration, trade union and economic organizations. In it the efforts of labor veterans and the young people of the city have blended together as one.

In accordance with these deserved successes, we at the time should focus on the new tasks which have been determined by the party in the decisions of the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech there. As before the primary attention of party, administrative and economic bodies is being directed toward increasing the extraction of oil and gas in West Siberia. As was stressed at the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the further development of metallurgy and machine-building and increasing the output of various chemical products is a subject of our special concern.

Great significance is attached to advancing industries producing consumer goods, so as to ensure a widening of the range and an improvement in the quality of goods in mass demand, and to satisfy more fully the growing demands of the population. In all these and other directions industry should make an important step forward this year.

At the center of attention of our party and all Soviet people lie questions of the further development of agriculture. Thanks to the measures adopted by the party and the Soviet Government, the agriculture of the Russian federation, like that of the whole country, is becoming more fully geared toward industrialization and is becoming more intensive. As a result, the productivity of fields and farms has increased. Over 4 years the mean annual gross yield of grain increased by 13 percent and amounted to nearly 116 million tons annually.

In recognizing what has been achieved, it should at the same time be acknowledged that agriculture is still not developing at a sufficient rate. But unfavorable weather conditions continue to have a tangible effect here. As a result certain difficulties arise in supplying the population with certain products. Our party's Central Committee stresses that one of the most important tasks at the present time is to provide the population with sufficient high-quality food products of a sufficiently wide range. The fulfilment of this task is connected, above all, with increasing the production of grain, meat, milk and other products and with solving the problem of fodder.

In order to reach the planned targets in the development of the national economy, existing reserves must be used to the full, and there must be active striving for a steep improvement in the efficiency of social production and quality of work. This task, one may say, is the axis of the party's economic strategy. [applause] [end recording].

Comrade Solomentsev gave considerable attention in his speech to questions of the further improvement in ideological and political educational work. He also dwelt on questions of the international situation.

In conclusion, Comrade Solomentsev read out the decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the award to Tomsk of the Order of the October Revolution, and, to tumultuous applause from those present, attached the homeland's eminent award to the city banner.

With great enthusiasm the participants in the meeting adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

NAKHICHEVANSKIY OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES LAW AND ORDER

LD100959 [Editorial report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 1 June carries on page 4 a 400-word AZERINFROM report, dated 31 May, on a plenum of the Nakhichevanskiy obkom which discussed "tasks of the party and soviet organizations and economic and administrative organs of the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR" in the light of the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On Improving Work on Preserving Law and Order and Intensifying the Struggle Against Lawbreakers." K.N. Ragimov, obkom first secretary, delivered the report. It was noted at the plenum that "serious shortcomings and gross errors are occurring in the work of the ASSR's ministries of justice and internal affairs and the procurator's office and Supreme Court."

REGIONAL PRESS REPORT SHEVARDNADZE, ALIYEV ACTIVITIES

LD101013 [Editorial Report] Recent Soviet regional dailies carry reports on the activities of Soviet leaders:

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 31 May 1980 frontpages a 400-word AZERINFORM report on the tour of the Yevg. Vakhtangov Moscow State Academy Theater in Baku. The report states that the last performance on 30 May was attemded by "G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee."

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 1 June 1980 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word report by AZERINFORM correspondent N. Barskiy entitled "The Sonorous Song of Childhood" on the Azerbaijan schoolchildren's festival of song and dance which took place on 31 May in the Azerbaijan V.I. Lenin Stadium. The report states that "G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee" was "on the rostrum."

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 1 June 1980 frontpages a 200-word GRUZINFORM report entitled "Made in Poland" on the exhibition of Polish industrial products being held in Tbilisi. The report notes that "E.A. Shevardnadze visited the exhibition on 31 May" with other officials. The same newspaper frontpages a 400-word GRUZINFORM report entitled "Georgian CP Central Committee Seminar-Lecture Bureau Study Session" on the 31 May seminar-lecture bureau's study session devoted to the development of the power industry. The report notes that "E.A. Shevardnadze" and others "were present at the seminar-lecture bureau's study session."

BRIEFS

KIEV KOMSOMOL PLENUM--A Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee Plenum on 6 June examines tasks for further improving the selection, education and training of Komsomol cadres. A report was delivered by Korniyenko, Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee first secretary. The plenum examined an organizational issue. In connection with the election of Yefimenko as Ukrainian Trade Unions Council secretary, the plenum relieved him of the duties of Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee secretary and bureau member. (Takhan), hitherto first secretary of Dnepropetrovskaya oblast Komsomol Committee, was elected asUkrainian Komsomol Central Committee secretary. Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, participated in the plenum proceedings and delivered a speech. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 7 Jun 80 AU]

COMMISSIONS VOICE HARSH CRITICISM OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

LD100917 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by V. Mussalitin "Monitoring Execution" under the rubric "In the Standing Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers"]

[Text] Chemistry has become a firmly established part of our lives. It provides the national economy with many useful and much-needed things. And we all know that the chemical industry's successful development helps to increase the efficiency of social production, save natural resources and promote further technical progress. It is for precisely this reason that the party and government pay such great attention to the development of the chemical industry.

The 25th CPSU Congress decisions make provision for the sector to develop at an increasing preferential rate. In the 10th 5-Year Plan almost twice as many funds have been allocated for this purpose than in the previous 5-year plan. Comprehensive plans have been outlined for accelerating the growth rate of chemical production, reequipping the sector and developing and assimilating sophisticated technical processes.

Important measures designed to improve the future working of the chemical industry are also envisaged in resolutions adopted in recent years by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers.

As has already been reported, a joint session of the industry commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities was held in the Kremlin on 30 May. It discussed the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry's fulfillment of state plan targets and recommendations from the standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers for developing the production of the most important chemical products.

The session was chaired by K.G. Vanyo, chairman of the Soviet of the Union industry commission and first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee. Reports were delivered by V.A. Masol, leader of the deputies' joint preparatory commission and chairman of the Ukrainian Gosplan; L.I. Osipenko, first deputy minister of the chemical industry; and A.G. Petrishchev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply.

It was pointed out at the session that chemical industry workers have achieved definite successes. But the present state of affairs in the sector is still not in line with current requirements. The chemical industry is making poor and irrational use of the considerable existing production potential and of the resources allocated for its development.

At the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev criticized the work of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry for the fact that the sector is allowing capacities for the production of mineral fertilizer created at the cost of enormous effort to stand idle. The entire session of standing commissions was imbued with a spirit of high exactingness and party-minded principledness.

The report of the deputies' preparatory commission and the speeches of the deputies and the representatives of a number of USSR ministries and departments expressed great concern at the Ministry of the Chemical Industry's unsatisfactory performance in the current 5-year plan and particularly last year. It was pointed out that the ministry is failing to fulfill the annual state plan targets ratified by the USSR Supreme Soviet for developing the production of chemical products in addition to a number of recommendations made by the chambers' standing commissions.

In the first quarter of this year also enterprises allowed a substantial shortfall in production of mineral fertilizer, synthetic resins and plastics....

The directive targets also made provision for an acceleration in the buildup of capacities for the production of phosphate fertilizer and for the expansion of the existing range of chemical plant protectants. But these targets have not been fulfilled. Little has also been done to improve intrasectorial proportions in the chemical industry. Failure to observe these proportions, Deputy Ye. T. Mitrin stressed, is leading to a situation in which agriculture is not getting sufficient fertilizer, and this in turn is affecting yields.

L.I. Osipenko, first deputy minister of the chemical industry, had to answer for many instances of neglect and many shortcomings in the ministry's work. Not all the points in the deputy minister's report satisfied the deputies. It lacked proper self-criticism and an objective assessment of the causes of the serious lag which has been allowed to occur in fulfilling the annual plan and the 5-year plan.

Rejoinder: You are trying to shift the blame onto others. You are trying to cover up the shortcomings in the work of your ministry, which has been so sharply criticized by the deputies.

L.I. Osipenko: Not at all. Why should I do that? We have plenty of shortcomings of our own. But we are trying to take the appropriate measures, to increase every individual's sense of responsibility for the work entrusted to him, and to help those who have fallen behind.

Question from the floor: Last year there was a sudden shortage of soap and washing powder. Will there be any repetition of this in the future?

L.I. Osipenko: Indeed, we did fail to fulfill the plan for washing agents last year. A number of our leaders were severely punished. We are now taking the necessary measures. I think we will solve this problem.

Question: Expensive equipment worth millions and millions of rubles has accumulated in warehouses. Why is this?

L.I. Osipenko: The reason is that construction and installation work is being carried out slowly and badly.

The deputies' preparatory commission studied numerous materials in detail and thoroughly familiarized itself with the work of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry. This explains the rigorousness and exactingness displayed by the deputies in their speeches.

Deputy I.I. Senkin pointed out that the Ministry of the Chemical Industry is insufficiently responsive to remarks and recommendations made by the chambers' standing commissions at the annual plan and budget review. In their speeches the deputies pointed out that the chemical industry is still poor in heeding the changing pattern of the national economy's demand for the most progressive products, particularly those whose use yields a big economic saving and more profit than would the use of traditional materials for similar purposes.

It was pointed out at the session that the shortage of many chemical products (chemicals, plasticizers, dyes and corrosion inhibitors) is having an adverse effect on the work of allied sectors. Many deputies spoke about this.

The shortage of chemical products is leading to heavy losses in the national economy.

Deputies M.B. Iksanov and M.I. Akhmetshin spoke of the need to improve the use made in the national economy of oil, casing-head gas and gas condensate, which provide excellent raw material for many chemical products.

Deputy M.V. Rusanovskiy devoted his speech to the development of production of chemical products for domestic use. He sharply criticized chemical industry enterprises for withdrawing from production a number of products much in demand among the population.

Instances were cited of extremely slow startup and use of planned and existing production capacities.

The session devoted considerable attention to questions relating to capital construction. In 1976-1979 more than R3 billion of the sum allocated for the construction of chemical installations was not used. Deputy K.G. Sadykov and others sharply criticized construction ministries which are slow in carrying out work on these important installations, fail to ensure that they are promptly commissioned and divert resources and funds from priority installations due for commissioning to secondary projects.

The session was addressed by Deputy Ya. P. Ryabov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan.

It was also pointed out at the session that the Ministry of the Chemical Industry is making insufficiently full use of its great scientific and technical potential and is not doing enough to ensure the introduction of major highly efficient inventions affecting fundamental questions relating to the sector's development. In the deputies' view the work of training and placing skilled cadres also needs to be considerably improved.

The commissions took note of a statement by the Ministry of the Chemical Industry's leadership that all the necessary measures will be taken to eliminate the shortcomings and to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the targets for the production of chemical products laid down in the state plan for economic and social development in 1980 and that account will also be taken of remarks and recommendations made by USSR Supreme Soviet deputies.

The commissions approved the recommendations and proposals elaborated by the deputies. They are geared toward eliminating the shortcomings disclosed and accelerating the development of the chemical industry.

KIRILENKO, OTHER LEADERS ADDRESS POWER INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

LD061411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] A conference of power industry construction workers and worker at power industry and power machine building enterprises and institutes on questions of developing the power industry was held at the CPSU Central Committee on 2 and 3 June.

Taking part in the work of the conference were A.P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; M.A. Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; M.S. Gorbachev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; CPSU Central Committee secretaries V.I. Dolgikh and M.V. Zimyanin; [paragraph continues]

Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers N.K. Baybakov, V.E. Dymshits, N.V. Martynov and V.N. Novikov; A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; A.I. Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; CPSU Central Committee department chiefs, USSR ministers, leaders of a number of central departments, secretaries of union republic Communist Party central committees and kraykoms and obkoms, and executives of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and USSR People's Control Committee.

The conference was opened by A.P. Kirilenko, who delivered a speech.

Our party, he noted, has consistently implemented a course toward the electrification of the country and the development of the power industry at increasing preferential rates since the earliest years of the Soviet state's formation. The foundations were laid for this with the adoption of the historic Goelro (State Commission for the Electrification of Russia) plan, whose 60th anniversary will be marked in December 1980. V.I. Lenin was a thousand times right when he declared that "communism is soviet power plus electrification of the whole country."

Soviet people are rightly proud of the achievements of the country's electric power industry. In the last 15 years alone electricity generation in the country has virtually tripled and new power capacities of 165 million kilowatts have been commissioned. In the period since 1964 power available per worker has increased by 90 percent in industry, and eightfold in agriculture. Electricity consumption for the population's household needs has increased by 170 percent.

However great these successes, the problems of developing the electric power industry--that most important sector of our economy--have not lost and never will lose their topicality. The party proceeds from the assumption that the country's further economic and social progress and the increase in Soviet people's well-being can be ensured only with an increasing preferential growth in the energy potential of the national economy.

You are well aware of the profound analysis of the state of affairs in our fuel and energy complex which was given by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his speech at the party Central Committee November (1979) Plenum. In the speech, alongside other vital national economic tasks, fundamental provisions were put forward on the prospects of our power industry. It is necessary, L.I. Brezhnev stressed, to think over the whole range of energy problems and to substantially improve the country's fuel and energy balance in the eighties. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev set the priority task of elaborating a scientific, deeply thought-out and economically substantiated energy program for the long term.

Leonid Ilich constantly devotes attention to the power industry and associated sectors and to the struggle of party organizations and all working people to fulfill plans for increasing power available in the national economy and for saving fuel and energy. He took great interest in the preparations for this conference and has wished its participants fruitful work and asked me to convey his cordial greetings.

At the conference, A.P. Kirilenko said, it is planned to discuss measures aimed at the successful fulfillment of CPSU Central Committee instructions on the efficient development of the fuel and energy complex in view of the growing requirements of Soviet society and the prospects for scientific and technical progress. [paragraph continues]

It is also considered expedient to examine what additional measures must be implemented to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the plan for 1980 for the construction and commissioning of power industry projects and thereby create good groundwork for the further growth of the power industry in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

This year is a special year. It completes the 10th 5-Year Plan and is a year of preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress. There can be no doubt that power industry workers, like all the country's working people, will do everything possible to greet this outstanding event in the life of the party and all the Soviet people fittingly, with new, high production achievements.

An important task is to step up the rate of scientific and technical progress in the electric power industry. This already holds leading positions in the world in terms of such indicators as proportionate fuel expenditure, unit capacities of power units, voltage levels of electricity grids and the scale of use of centralized district heating systems. Moreover--and this is gratifying to note--in the 10th 5-Year Plan energy systems are increasingly being equipped with highly economical assemblies, powerful nuclear reactors and up-to-date electrical engineering equipment.

In recent years new power units have come into operation at the Chernobyl, Kursk, Leningrad, Beloyarsk, Armenian and Bilibino AES's. Major hydroelectric power units have been commissioned at the Sayano-Shushenskoye, Ust-Ilimsk, Nurek and other GES's. The construction of Europe's most powerful thermal power stations, the Zaporozhskaya and the Uglegorskiy, has been completed. In the 10th 5-Year Plan 129,000 km of new high-voltage power transmission lines were commissioned.

The country's power and electrical equipment machine building provides firm foundations for the steady growth of the Soviet electric power industry. In the 10th 5-Year Plan there has been consistent implementation of technical retooling and expansion of the scale of production in major machine building associations. The capacities of the nuclear machine building giant, the Volgodonsk Atommash plant, are increasing at a rapid rate. There has been a significant increase in the output of reactors and turbines for nuclear power stations, electrical apparatus, power transformer machinery and other types of energy machines and equipment.

The motherland values highly the selfless labor of power industry construction workers and operators and workers at power machine building enterprises. Many workers, engineers, technicians and employees have been granted government awards for great labor successes. The achievements of leading collectives have been noted in greetings messages from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A major role is played in resolving crucial tasks in building up the country's energy potential by union republic Communist Party central committees and by kraykoms and obkoms. They carry out major organizational and political work in mobilizing labor collectives to fulfill national economic plans and socialist pledges.

Thus the 10th 5-Year Plan, A.P. Kirilenko noted, is characterized by substantial quantitative and qualitative changes in the power industry. At the same time the interests of the country's further economic and social progress and the creation of the material and technical base of communism require that a powerful new upsurge in our power industry be ensured in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

In this connection the CPSU Central Committee attaches great significance to the year 1980, in the course of which 1.3 trillion kilowatt-hours of electric power is to be generated. It is planned to increase the commissioning of energy capacities by 40-50 percent. A particularly large increase in capacities--almost 100 percent on the 1979 level--is to be ensured at nuclear and hydroelectric power stations. It is also planned to construct 36,000 km of high voltage power transmission lines and about 122,000 km of power grids for agriculture.

All state plan targets must be fulfilled unconditionally. Unfortunately in 1979 the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification plan for power station construction was slightly underfulfilled, and also in the first 5 months of the current year the collectives of a number of projects nearing completion failed to cope with targets. It is necessary to immediately accelerate the construction of nuclear and thermal power stations, particularly those such as the south Ukraine, Chernobyl and Smolensk AES's and the Moldavian, Barnaul, Tallin and Tselinograd thermal power stations. It is necessary to do everything possible to make good the laggardness which has been permitted at projects nearing completion. It is these projects which should now be the focus of attention for economic, party and trade union organs and for our Komsomol.

An important factor in the timely commissioning of projects under construction is their complete furnishing with materials and equipment. At the same time this does not always happen in practice. The USSR Gosplan and Gossnab must check how well projects nearing completion are supplied with all the necessary materials and equipment, and must flexibly resolve questions associated with this.

Union republic Communist Party central committees and the party committees of krays and oblasts on whose territory power stations are being constructed must step up attention toward power industry construction sites and ensure efficient organization of work and the fuller utilization of existing reserves potentials. The success of the matter, as always, depends largely on skilful organizational and political work among the masses, the significance of which was revealed so brilliantly and convincingly by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands."

The task of the party organizations of power industry construction projects is to mobilize the labor collectives' creative energy to accelerate construction work and ensure the ahead-of-schedule commissioning of power assemblies. It is a matter of honor for communists and all working people at machine building plants to shorten as far as possible the schedules for the delivery of power industry equipment. Party organizations should develop more widely such effective forms of competition--tested in practice--as the "workers' relay race," the experience of collaboration between Leningrad enterprises and organizations and the Sayano-Shushenskoye GES construction workers, and others.

Although machine building workers have done considerable work on increasing the output of progressive types of power industry equipment and instruments, they must achieve better indicators. This applies particularly to the ministries of power machine building and chemical and petroleum machine building. Certain plants are fulfilling their contract commitments late. The leaders of these enterprises try to explain their laggardness in delivering equipment to power industry construction sites in terms of interruptions in material and technical supplies and the inadequate rate of increase in production capacities. [paragraph continues]

Of course, this does happen. The USSR Gosplan and Gossnab must listen to the ministries and give them the necessary help. At the same time the ministries themselves and the leaders of their subordinate enterprises must wage an effective struggle for the observance of plan discipline and must improve the standard of organization of production and labor.

In order to rectify matters as regards deliveries of power industry equipment, the collegiums of machine building ministries and Ministers V.V. Krotov, A.K. Antonov and K.I. Brekhov personally must implement concrete practical measures aimed at ensuring the efficient fulfillment of targets set by every production association and enterprise. Special attention must be devoted to the timely supply of equipment for nuclear power stations under construction.

One important task for 1980 and subsequent years, A.P. Kirilenko went on, is the accelerated development of work on creating the Ekibastuzskiy and Kansko-Achinskiy fuel and energy complexes. They are of tremendous significance for the whole national economy, for the development of the production forces of Siberia and Kazakhstan and for the supply of electricity for the country's central regions. As is known, at the Central Committee November plenum Minister P.S. Neporochniy was sharply criticized for the fact that the construction of power stations in the Ekibastuzskiy complex was being carried out extremely unsatisfactorily. It must be noted that conclusions have been drawn from this criticism. The first power unit is already operating in Ekibastuz. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification must now ensure the commissioning of another three units in the current year.

The other day the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution "On Supplying the National Economy and the Population with Fuel, Electricity and Thermal Energy in the 1980-1981 Fall-Winter Period." It provides for targets for increasing fuel oil production, overfulfilling the coal and gas extraction plan and making additional fuel and electricity savings. Workers in the coal and oil industry must fight persistently to increase fuel extraction and do everything in their power to ensure that the targets set are not only fulfilled, but surpassed. The railroad workers must ensure the uninterrupted delivery of coal and fuel oil to power stations.

Preliminary calculations by the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, A.P. Kirilenko said, show that in 1981-1985 in order to ensure reliable energy supplies for the national economy it is necessary to commission new power capacities to the extent of several million kilowatts more than in the current 5-year plan.

It is planned to place the main emphasis on progressive directions in the power industry. This means, above all, the preferential development of nuclear power in the European part of the USSR. By the end of 1985 the increase in capacities at the country's nuclear power stations will be nearly twice that in the 10th 5-Year Plan. During the next 5-year plan the first current will be supplied by the Kalininskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Khmelnitskaya, Rostovskaya, Balakovo and other AES's. In a number of cities it is planned to construct nuclear heat supply units. Powerful thermal power stations will also be constructed in eastern parts of the country on the basis of cheap coal. And in Tyumenskaya Oblast there will be major power stations on the basis of local natural gas and byproduct oil gas.

The next important direction is the further incorporation of hydroelectric resources in the country's energy balance, taking into account the need for their comprehensive utilization. The construction of the Sayano-Shushenskoye GES, with a capacity of 6.4 million kilowatts, will be completed, as well as that of such major stations as the Nizhnekamsk, Kolymskaya and Cheboksary--the completion of their construction will complete the utilization of the Volga's hydroelectric power resources. In order to increase the flexibility of energy systems, it is planned to construct water storage and gas turbine plants.

A shock sector of work is the construction of long distance power transmission lines. This refers above all to the 2,400 km direct current line from Ekibastuz to the center, operating at a tension of 1.5 million volts, which in future will transmit up to 42 billion kilowatts a year to the European part of the country. In the course of the 11th 5-Year Plan it is planned to complete the construction of another two major alternating current transmission lines--from Ekibastuz to Chelyabinsk and from Ekibastuz to Itat in Krasnoyarskiy Kray.

Overall, the program planned for power industry construction in the 11th 5-Year Plan means that the country's power industry is entering a qualitatively new stage of development. The program's implementation requires a substantial restructuring of methods of work by construction workers, designers machine builders and operators. In connection with new directions in the development of the power industry, particularly nuclear power, scientific and design organizations, enterprises and construction and installation workers are already having to resolve big and complex technical problems.

A particularly large volume of work rests on the shoulders of the 2 million-strong army of workers and specialists of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification. It is necessary to make even more efficient use of the production and scientific potential which exists in the sector. The ministry must strive for tangible results in reducing schedules for the construction of power stations, make wide use of model solutions in planning, progressive designs and new construction materials and reduce labor expenditure in constructing buildings and installations.

Many good words were once said about the speedy construction of the Ladyzhinskaya, Zaporozhskaya and Uglegorskaya GRES's, as a result of which a substantial saving has been achieved. But this valuable experience is still being utilized in practice only poorly. Such a progressive form of organizing construction work as the team contract method is also not being used sufficiently widely.

The central element in resolving creative tasks is the further growth of labor productivity. It is necessary at all construction sites to ensure efficient organization of work output, reduce losses of working time to a minimum, make better use of equipment and motor transport and reduce the proportion of manual labor and auxiliary personnel.

It is necessary to resolutely renounce the faulty planning practice in power industry construction work whereby the commissioning of capacities is planned mainly for the end of the year, while capital investments are dispersed over an excessively large number of projects. [paragraph continues]

As a result on many projects, to the detriment of the task, resources for complexes nearing completion are "skimped", overtime work is carried out at the end of the year and the quality of construction work falls.

Major tasks, A.P. Kirilenko stressed, face scientists and chief designers and all the workers at scientific research and design organizations--those who create new machinery for the power industry. It is their duty to struggle even more efficiently to speed up scientific and technical progress in power machine building and ensure that the equipment created not only equals the world's best examples, but surpasses them in terms of economy and length of service.

Instances are known where certain designers, having created new and seemingly progressive equipment, have been unable to bring it up to quality requirements for years. There is no need to demonstrate what national economic losses result from miscalculations permitted by designers and technologists and what a negative effect this has on power supplies to consumers.

Not without reason, power industry workers criticize machine building workers for the quality of machinery supplied. But it is also necessary to support the well-founded complaints of machine building workers concerning the quality of metal, which is sometimes supplied with defects and deviations from the standard characteristics. A reliable guard must be set up in every labor collective, in every sector--machine building, metallurgy, the power industry--to guard against the manufacture of poor quality equipment which is not up to modern requirements.

I would also like to dwell, A.P. Kirilenko said, on the problem of the modernization and updating of power industry equipment. Here a good example is the updating of the Bratskaya GES turbines and generators, as a result of which for relatively small expenditure the station's established capacity was increased by 400,000 kilowatts. Power industry workers declare their readiness to modernize many power stations. But they need the equipment for this. I think more attention should be devoted to this, and it must be resolved in the context of planning.

And another important problem: automation and control of technological processes. Recently the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems approved a good program for joint work in introducing comprehensive automation at power stations.

At the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev set the task of careful utilization of heat and energy. "...At whatever rate we develop the power industry," he said, "saving heat and energy will remain a most important statewide task."

The level of work on seeking and utilizing reserves for making savings of fuel and of electrical and thermal energy at enterprises and organizations still falls short of requirements. Many industrial enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and municipal and consumer organizations are guilty of wasting fuel and energy. There are serious shortcomings in the fixing of fuel and energy expenditure norms. It is indicative that in 1979 around 1,400 enterprises were found to have fixed excessively high norms which do not stimulate the struggle for economies. Maximum effort must also be concentrated on creating highly economical, less energy-intensive equipment and also new energy-saving technological processes.

A.P. Kirilenko devoted great attention to party organizations' leading work experience in mobilizing labor collectives to accelerate the development of the power industry. It is worth supporting the practice of the Leningradskaya Oblast Party Organization's comprehensive approach to the solution of very important tasks connected with developing, assimilating and increasing the production of energy equipment. The central committees of the Ukrainian, Belorussian and Estonian communist parties, the Krasnoyarskiy Kraykom, the Voronezhskiy, Sverdlovskiy, Zaporozhskiy, Irkutskiy, Saratovskiy and Kostromskiy obkoms and the Moscow Gorkom have accumulated much of value in the solution of power industry development questions.

Wide use must be made of all party organizations' great potential for raising the standard of organizational and educational work. It is necessary to give constructors of power stations and power transmission lines practical assistance in organizing hard-hitting visual agitation and to work on questions of organizing central and republican papers' visiting editorial offices at construction sites.

A.P. Kirilenko then stressed that, as the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum pointed out, it is our duty to think in good time about the power industry of the future. This involves expanding the construction of nuclear power stations with fast-neutron reactors, developing work on controlled thermonuclear fusion, the use of solar and geothermal energy and superconductivity phenomena. The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Gosplan and ministries and departments will approach the elaboration of these topical scientific and technical problems with a high sense of responsibility and will ensure the comprehensive solution of all questions relating to the use of scientific discoveries and the creation and introduction of new technology. In conclusion, A.P. Kirilenko touched on international questions, noting that imperialist circles, primarily in the United States, are causing considerable complications in the international situation by their actions. In these conditions, our party's Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, personally, while deeply involved with domestic development problems, are at the same time devoting tremendous attention to implementing the Leninist foreign policy course and strengthening the unity and interaction of the socialist community countries and to the struggle to preserve and deepen detente, end the arms race and strengthen peace.

The world situation necessitates the successful implementation of the outlined plans for the development of the Soviet electrical power industry which has an exceptional role to play in further augmenting the country's economic and defense potential. The Carter administration's calculations that its so-called "economic measures" of struggle against the USSR would have an inhibiting effect on the development of our economy and its power industry are misfiring.

The Soviet people possess enormous strength and potential and are proceeding confidently along the path of communist building.

P.S. Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification, delivered a report at the conference on measures to ensure the fulfillment, in 1980, of the plan for construction and installation work and commissioning of new energy capacities and on the main directions of the development of the power industry. He reported on the work done in the sector to concentrate forces and means on projects nearing completion, to improve the use of manpower and material and technical resources at construction sites and to improve the organizing of planning, construction and installation work. [paragraph continues]

The report also discussed activity aimed at speeding up and reducing the cost of construction of power stations and power transmission lines, accelerating the assimilation of newly commissioning capacities, reducing proportionate expenditure of fuel on the production of energy and reducing losses of it in networks.

N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Minister and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, analyzed the development of the power industry in the 10th 5-Year Plan and stressed the need to create a proper capacity reserve in energy systems, stockpile fuel at power stations and accelerate power industry construction, especially the construction of nuclear power stations.

V.N. Novikov and V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, talked in their speeches about the tasks of the USSR machine building ministries and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and about measures to ensure the increasing preferential development of the power industry. They noted that these ministries must work purposefully on standardizing the energy equipment that is produced, making wide use of standard plans in energy construction and talked about the need to strengthen labor and executive discipline in subunits of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and to improve the quality of energy construction.

Academician A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, talked of the scientists' great contribution to improving the country's fuel and energy balance, the utilization of the latest achievements of science and technology in creating unique energy equipment and promising directions in work on increasing capacities and raising the level of automation at nuclear power stations, including the use of fast-neutron reactors.

Ministers V.V. Krotov, K.N. Rudnev and Ye.P. Slavskiy and First Deputy Minister A.I. Mayorets reported on measures being taken in their sectors to promptly provide power projects nearing completion with equipment, to raise the technical standard and quality of the steam turbines and boilers, nuclear reactors, high-voltage electrical apparatus instruments and means of automating electrical and thermal energy production processes.

Closing the conference, A.P. Kirilenko noted that it had done some useful work and had made it possible not only to comprehensively analyze the electrical power situation and exchange of experience but also to outline ways of overcoming existing difficulties and looking into the power industry's future. I am happy to report, he said that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was very interested in the conference's work. He expressed firm confidence that Soviet power industry workers will honorably complete the 10th 5-Year Plan and fittingly greet the 26th CPSU Congress.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTION ON LIPETSKSTROY CADRE WORK

LD101045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question of "the work of the Lipetskstroy Trust Party Committee in stabilizing cadres and creating a stable labor collective of construction workers."

The resolution adopted notes that the party organization of the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises "Lipetskstroy" Trust, fulfilling the decisions of the 25th party congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and advice, is carrying out major organizational and political education work in mobilizing labor collectives of construction and installation workers to fulfill capital construction plans and achieve high end results--the ahead-of-schedule commissioning of projects nearing completion.

In the first 4 years of the 5-year plan the trust's collective increased the volume of contract work by 20 percent and labor productivity by 25 percent. A major oxygen-converter shop, two coking batteries, a high productivity blast furnace and other projects have been constructed and commissioned ahead of the scheduled norms, which ensured an increase in the capacities at the Novolipetskiy metallurgical plant of 40 percent for the production of pig iron and cok, and a twofold increase for steel smelting.

These achievements are to a significant extent the result of the fact that the trust's party committee and economic leaders strive persistently to achieve efficient utilization of existing resources and to strengthen labor discipline and implement a range of measures aimed at forming a stable, skilled labor collective capable of successfully fulfilling responsible tasks.

The trust's party organization, which unites the communists of construction administrations and installation organizations, displays constant concern for increasing the communists' vanguard role in the collective's sociopolitical life and in competition for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of 5-year plan targets. More than 900 party members and candidate members, or 84 percent of the entire party organization, work directly in production and are shock workers in communist labor and leading construction workers. Communists set an example in inculcating in people a sense of high responsibility for the task entrusted to them.

Under the party committee's leadership, shop party organizations and party groups promote active participation by the collectives of teams, sectors and other subunits in the management of construction production, the fuller utilization of internal reserves for increasing labor productivity and the resolution of other urgent problems. A 5-year socioeconomic development program is being successfully implemented in the trust. Here the initiative of workers, engineers and technicians on the introduction of all that is new and progressive is being supported in every way. A weighty contribution is made by public groups for economic analysis, the council for the scientific organization of labor and a broad circle of rationalizers and inventors. The significance of workers' assemblies and standing production conferences has increased and the role of foremen as production organizers and educators of the workers has grown. The activity of people's control groups and posts has been stepped up.

Great significance is attached to the development of democratic principles, the improvement of collective forms of labor organization and incentives and the introduction of autonomous financing. In the trust more than half the teams have been transferred to the contract method, which promotes collectives' stability and the creation in the collectives of an atmosphere of comradely exactingness and mutual assistance and high responsibility on the part of every worker for the high-quality fulfillment of targets and a careful attitude to the utilization of materials. In these teams violations of labor discipline have been reduced considerably and labor productivity has increased.

In launching socialist competition for efficiency and quality, the party and trade union committees are directing the collectives toward the adoption of intensive pledges. In the final year of the 5-year plan the trust's construction workers have acted as the initiators of a competition to cut schedules for the construction of ferrous metallurgy projects and are coping successfully with their pledges. The construction of the country's bigges cold rolling mill for sheet steel has been completed ahead of schedule, in time for the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, and the first output has been produced.

The resolution stresses that the party committee in conjuction with economic leaders and trade union and Komsomol organizations, in accordance with CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on questions of improving work with construction cadres and strengthening labor discipline, are adopting measures to improve the skill of the workers and the qualifications of engineers and technicians. In the course of a year more than 1,500 workers and team leaders improve their qualifications in the trust's training combine. Party and economic leaders maintain patronage ties with the vocational and technical school and show concern for strengthening its material base. More than 200 graduates of the school go to the trust's construction sites every year. Experienced tutors help young workers and specialists to acquire skill more rapidly and to take part actively in the collective's life. Of great educational significance is the practice established in the trust of maintaining close contacts with working people's families, which has a positive effect on creating workers' dynasties and strengthening labor discipline.

Great concern is displayed for improving the construction workers' working and living conditions. Comfortable living camps are set up at construction sites with a full range of services and well-equipped canteens, buffets and medical centers operate there. Efficient working by transport services is organized for taking people to work and back. Housing conditions for construction and installation workers improve from year to year. Young workers and specialists are provided with well-appointed hostels where exemplary order is maintained and educational work is carried out effectively. In recent years, with the active participation of the working people, a general clinic, a leisure center, a preventive clinic and a Pioneer camp have been constructed. All this creates a good feeling among people and strengthens every working person's ties with the collective. In the first 4 years of the 5-year plan cadre turnover in the trust has almost halved, and is now 6.5 percent.

The trust party committee is given effective practical help, the CPSU Central Committee resolution notes, by the Lipetskiy Obkom and Gorkom, which examine in depth the organization of work to utilize internal reserves and help to strengthen contacts between the party committees of the trust and the metallurgical plant in their joint activity to mobilize the collectives to reduce the schedules for the creation of new production capacities and ensure their successful assimilation.

The multifaceted work of the party committee and the entire party organization in the ideological, political and labor education of construction and installation workers, in improving the standard of economic leadership and in creating an atmosphere of cohesion ensures an improvement in the collective's production activity and the augmentation of its leading traditions. For high indicators in fulfilling the plans of the 10th 5-year Plan, the Lipetskstroy Trust has been acknowledged winner of the all-union socialist competition for the last 2 years and has been inscribed on the all-union board of honor. This collective has produced seven heroes of socialist labor, including Comrade I.I. Makarov, M.I. Inozemtsev and M.I. Merkulov, innovators and team leaders famous all over the country. The trust has nine honored construction workers of the RSFSR and 800 of its working people have been awarded orders and medals.

At the same time the CPSU Central Committee resolution notes that the trust's party committee has potential for increasing its influence in the cause of the more efficient utilization of labor resources--an important reserve for imporving the collective's production activity--and for ensuring that all the trust's subunits without exception, and its subcontracting organizations, successfully fulfill the prescribed plans and targets. There are still losses of working time and violations of production discipline at construction sites. Measures to improve production management, especially as regards strengthening the role of economic levers and incentives are being implemented only slowly. In certain party organizations the fulfillment of decisions adopted is inadequately monitored.

The CPSU Central Committee assessed positively the Lipetskstroy Trust Party Committee's experience of organizational and political education work in stabilizing cadres and creating a stable construction workers' labor collective and stepping up its role in production management, the resolution of economic tasks and the communist education of the working people, which is of great significance in the cause of improving capital construction.

Construction sites' party organizations are advised to make wide use of the most effective methods of such work to strengthen discipline, reduce losses of working time, reduce cadre turnover and improve cadres' professional skill and educate every member of the collective in the spirit of a creative, responsible attitude toward the fulfillment of plan targets and socialist pledges. In the cause of rallying construction workers' collectives and mobilizing them to resolve the prescribed tasks it is necessary to rely more fully on the rich and multifaceted experience publicized in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book "Rebirth" and his advice and instructions on creating an atmosphere of "militant mobility, universally tight discipline, thriftiness and self-discipline."

The Lipetskstroy Trust Party Committee must focus attention on further improving organizational and ideological education work in the labor collective and eliminating the shortcomings noted in the present resolution. It must improve work in selecting construction and installation frontrunners for the ranks of the CPSU, particularly from among cadre workers. It must strive for a constant increase in the working people's public activeness and high results from party influence on all aspects of the collective's life and must maintain and develop its best traditions. It must increase the effectiveness of socialist competition and struggle persistently for the successful fulfillment of the 5-year plan target for the commissioning of capacities and projects, for the improvement of production and economic indicators in the activity of all the trust's subunits and for high-quality construction work.

Union republic Communist Party central committees and kraykoms and obkoms are instructed to examine questions of further strengthening party influence on the activity of construction orgnizations and to constantly give the necessary help to construction sites' party committees in their work. They must focus forces and resources, as noted in the decision of of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, on projects nearing completion and on the modernization and technical retooling of existing enterprises, increase the effectiveness of capital investments and improve the quality of construction work.

With a view to providing the constantly growing program of capital construction with the necessary labor resources, the CPSU Central Committee instructed ministries and departments and leaders of construction organizations and enterprises to completely fulfill party and government demands on improving the training of skilled cadres, reducing turnover and strengthening labor discipline. Greater concern must be displayed for improving construction workers' working and living conditions. Concrete measures must be adopted to introduce leading experience and modern methods of construction work and mechanize heavy and labor-intensive work.

CONFERENCE ON DEVELOPMENT OF SIBERIA OPENS IN NOVOSIBIRSK

LD101658 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1335 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Novosibirsk, 10 June, TASS--TASS special correspondent Nadezhda Radina reports:

An all-union conference which opened today in Akademgorodok, created 23 years ago 30 km from Novosibirsk, is devoted to the development of productive forces of Siberia.

A total of 1500 participants have come here to discuss the integrated development of Siberia, taking into account all aspects: scientific, technical, economic, social, environmental. They include eminent scientists, ministers, party and economic workers.

Taking part in the conference are Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Anatoliy Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The aim of the conference is to elaborate basic scientific recommendations for the development of productive forces of Siberia in the interests of achieving the maximum economic effect.

Marchuk Addresses Conference

LD101854 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] An all-union scientific-practical conference on the development of Siberia's production forces has started in Novosibirsk.

It is intended to work out recommendations for the 11th 5-Year Plan and for the more remote future, to the year 2000.

Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; senior officials of the party Central Committee, the USSR and the RSFSR councils of ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments are taking part in its work.

In his opening address Academician Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Science and Technology State Committee said. [Begin Marchuk recording]

What will be the general strategy of the development of Siberia in the nearest future? If one were to single out the main constituent part of this strategy, then this would be the stepping up of the capacities of the fuel-power complex and large power capacity productions [proizvodstva]. A significant event will take place in 1980. In its total fuel output, Siberia will surpass the European part of the country and the Urals taken together. It should be noted that about 600 million tons of the Siberian fuel, expressed in terms of standard fuel, is supplied to the European part and the Urals.

In the future, along with the increase in these deliveries, the main stress should be laid on the concentration in Siberia of large power capacity and electric capacity productions. This demand is dictated by the interests of the national economy as a whole.

A great deal has been done in this respect. It is well known how the complexes of nonferrous metallurgy and of the aluminum industry have developed in Siberia. The rapid development in Siberia of the petrochemical and chemical industry is a new trend. These industries also require a great deal of energy and heat. Comrades, all this is a considerable step in future planning.

Now it is the turn of the further development in Siberia of electrometallurgy and large capacity electrochemistry. The pulp industry is steadily growing in strength. Suffice it to mention the Bratsk timber-industrial complex, the world's major producer of pulp; and the Ust-Ilimsk pulp works, which is being built with the participation of the CEMA member countries. We expect a further stepping up of capacities for the intensified and integrated use of wood.

This is particularly needed in Krasnoyarskiy Kray where it is possible to set up effective enterprises operating on the waste materials of the Angarsk timber associations. In order to achieve and accelerated development in Siberia's economy, in the interests of the entire country, we need a regional technological policy and, primarily, we need the preferential supply to the areas of Siberia of the latest equipment suitable for Siberia's geological and climatic conditions. [end recording]

GEORGIAN JUSTICE MINISTER ON LEGAL SERVICES IN ECONOMY

LD101001 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 14 May 1980 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by Georgian Justice Minister A. Shushanashvili entitled "Instructions to Lawyers..." urging an improvement in juridical services in the national economy. "In the national economy," the article says, "juridical workers are not enlisted on a wide enough scale for the elaboration and implementation of measures to ensure the observance of plan and contract discipline, the strengthening of financial autonomy, the organization of the struggle against theft, poor-quality output and violations of labor legislation." In some cases, the article continues, juridical services "stand aloof from these problems" and fail to exercise legal influence on practice.

Shushanashvili then gives examples from various sectors of the disorganized state of juridical services: Some ministry and department leaders "underestimate their role" and sometimes "ignore" it; some enterprises have no service; the Tbilisi Transport Association abolished its juridical service "for no apparent reason." There is no consistency as regards the status of juridical service, the article says: "Questions relating to the admission and dismissal of legal consultants are handled in some cases by leaders, in other cases by their deputies, in yet others by department and administration chiefs." Often the service is given tasks which have nothing to do with its function, Shushanashvili continues.

Economic leaders sometimes deliberately perpetrate labor legislation violations, the article syas, expecting legal consultants to turn a blind eye. "Effective ways of stopping these actions are still rarely used in practice" Shushanashvili laments.

The article concludes by saying that "extensive measures" have recently been taken in the republic to improve the state of affairs, the number of legal consultatns has almost trebled in the current 5-year plan and a "retraining" scheme has been introduced.

RSFSR CSA REPORTS ON AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

LD102220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration reports: Summer crops occupy 84.5 million hectares in the RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The sowing of many important food crops was completed by the beginning of this week. Machine operators are completing the sowing of soybeans and the planting of potatoes in individual oblasts. More valuable fodder crops have been sown than was planned.

HARVEST PREPARATION DISCUSSED AT MINISTRY MEETING

LD110846 Moscow Domestic Serivce in Russian 0100 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Progress in preparing harvesting machinery was reviewed at a meeting of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, where it was noted that generally the rate of preparation is higher than last year. Machine operators in the Ukraine, Lithuania and Azerbaijan are well-prepared for harvesting. Repairs to combines have been fully completed in such oblasts as Moskovskaya, Bryanskaya and Ivanovskaya. However, not everything possible is being done in some areas to fully prepare harvesting machinery reaping. There are approximately 150,000 combines in the country which are not as yet repaired, together with a large number of headers, mowers and macninery for fodder harvesting. There are particular delays in repairs in the Kazakh SSR, where less than half the headers, for example, had been prepared by the beginning of this month and only 61 in every 100 combines are in working condition.

It was stressed at the meeting that due to this year's late spring in the European part of the country, crops in many regions will ripen at the same time. This considerably heightens the need to make resourceful use of machinery and their transfer to other republics. In order to safeguard crops now ripening in the country it is essential that all machinery be put to use from the first day of harvesting.

The collegium drafted measures to accelerate the repair of combines and other harvesting machines in regions where this is proceeding slowly. It is also planned that stocks of exchangeable components will be set up on each collective and state farm to make speedy repairs when necessary. A considerable number of headers and combines will be fitted with attachments for work in difficult weather conditions.

DELAY IN READINESS OF MACHINERY REPORTED

LD101754 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Summary] Aleksandr Ruvinskiy reports: Sowing work has basically been completed in the country. Dressing of crops with mineral fertilizers has been carried out on a greater area than in previous years. Seedlings are being tended and haymaking has started. All farmers are devoting their attention to preparing for the harvest, and it has already started in the Central Asian republics. For the greater part of the country, this year's harvest will have one particularly important characteristic: Spring crops are ripening almost simultaneously in the southern oblasts and krays and in the east. This is due to the fact that sowing in the European part of the country took place later than usual because of the cold spring. This will make it difficult to transfer harvesting machinery from one region to another on a large scale, as has been done previously.

Today, preparations for harvest work were discussed at a session of the all-union operative headquarters of the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture. Speaking at it, Chairman of the Committee Yezhevskiy noted: "Although rates of preparation of harvesting machinery are currently much higher than last year, this fact does not, however, allow one to rest on one's laurels. For there are quite specific tasks facing us. This summer and fall, it will be necessary to gather the entire harvest--grain, sugar beets and various other crops--without losses. This can only be done in conditions of complete, 100 percent readiness of machinery. But on 1 June, 143,000 combines still remained to be made ready, as well as 60,000 tractor-mowers and over a third of all reapers. These will be precisely the first to start work at the beginning of the harvest season.

"At the session of the operative headquarters, enterprises responsible for the delay in the preparation of machinery were named. As before, many powerful K-700 tractors were standing idle. The Kirov works consistently undersupplied the oil and water radiators for them. Particularly acute is the situation with cutters for the cutting instruments on combines and reapers. This is the fault of the Tula combine works. A great number of spare parts have not been supplied to agricultural workers by the Krasnoyarsk Combine Assoication and engineers in Taganrog and Kharkov. There are interruptions in supply of reapers for leguminous crops at the Berdyansk Agricultural Engineering Assoication. And it is precisely plots alloted to legumes--as the most valuable in fooder production--that have been increased this year at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Specific measures for removing these and other shortcomings were outlined at the session of the headquarters."

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL DESCRIBES SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION

LD092304 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0919 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, 9 June, TASS--Sugar beet plantations in the Soviet Union are still among the largest in the world. Just as last year, they occupy, at present 3.7 million hectares, Konstantin Savchenko, head of the Sugar Beet Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, told a TASS correspondent.

The beginning of this agricultural year, Savchenko noted, turned out to be more favorable than last year, when as a result of drought the harvest was less than usual--76 million tons of sugar beets. Nevertheless, 10.6 million tons of pure sugar were obtained, which is more than in any other country. If there are enough warm days now for vegetation of the plants, farmers will be able not only to reach but also to exceed the average sugar beet yield for the previous 3 years, which was 95.6 million tons. Highly productive strains, a sufficient quantity of fertilizers and effective herbicides will allow confident struggle for yields like this.

Soviet industry is currently producing the whole range of machinery needed for growing sugar beets, which is considered to be one of the most labor intensive agricultural crops. This allows it to be transferred to an industrial method of production, completely excluding manual labor. Within the next 5 years sugar beet growers will receive another 175,000 sowing machines, automatic thinners and cultivators, over 50,000 automatic combine harvesters and other machinery.

Soviet selectionists are working successfully on new strains of sugar beet. At present, the average output of pure sugar from roots is 12-14 percent. Strains have already appeared on test fields, containing up to 20 percent sugar. This opens up additional possibilities for increasing production of this product. At the moment, the USSR produces over 40 kilograms of sugar per capita annually.

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS KHARKOV MEETING: NEW OFFICIAL APPOINTED

LD101434 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] An obkom plenum has opened in Kharkov. It is debating preparations for harvesting and storing grain crops. Taking part in the plenum is Schcherbitskiy, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee.

In connection with the confirmation of comrade Sakhnyuk, as head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee, the plenum relieved him of his duty as obkom first secretary. Comrade (Masnichenko) who has so far worked as second secretary of the Kharkov Obkom was elected first secretary.

The plenum was addressed by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee.

PROCUREMENT OF FODDER BEGINS IN NORTH KAZAKHSTAN

LD101802 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Summary] Virgin-landers in north Kazakhstan have started procurement of fodders. The farmers of Tselinogradskaya Oblast have pledged to procure 1.2 million tons of hay this year, which should be enough for 1.5 years. To achieve this, they are using the Ipatovo method and devoting particular attention to complex mechanization. Reequipped combines, which have served their time on grain fields, are being used for cutting natural and sown grasses. From experience, cut windrows of grass preserve their nutritional properties better and can be picked up more easily. Heavy cargo self-unloading trucks with K-700 tractors are being used to transport the hay. One convoy like this can transport 10-15 tons of hay, leaving many vehicles and hands free for other tasks. Many such mechanical aids are designed by the rural workers themselves. One of them--a wide-span unit for cutting grasses and grain crops--is currently undergoing tests at a sovkhoz in the oblast. It consists of a Kirovets tractor with three headers attached to it, each of the headers having its own electric engine, the power for which is supplied by a small generator. The span of the machine is 18 meters, and in one shift it can cut windrows on almost 100 hectares. But the greatest saving will be obtained in cutting grain crops. The chief engineer of the Astrakhanskiy Rayon Agricultural Directorate explains:

Practice of pervious years has shown that combines are used both for cutting and threshing during the harvest season, which gives rise to frequent breakdowns, particularly in threshing. Use of the newly designed unit will allow combines to be used only for threshing, and this will also accelerate harvest work.

BREZHNEV ADDRESSES AT AWARD CEREMONY FOR COSMONAUTS

LD101550 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Soviet awards were presented in the Kremlin today to cosmonauts of the USSR and Hungary. USSR Pilot Cosmonaut Valeriy Kubasov and citizen of the Hungarian People's Republic Cosmonaut-Research Worker Bertalan Farkas have worthily continued the glorious traditions of fruitful socialist cooperation in the Intercosmos program. Their successful space flight is a new stage in the study and conquest of space flight is a new stage in the study and conquest of space in the name of scientific-technical progress and for the benefit of all the people of our world.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, presented in the Kremlin today distinguished awards of the Soviet Union to Valeriy Kubasov and Bertalan Farkas. Presenting the awards, Comrade Brezhnev made a speech. He said:

[Begin Brezhnev recording] Esteemed comrades, friends! We have gathered for a pleasant and notable cause. Our experienced Cosmonaut Valeriy Kubasov and the brave son of People's Hungary, Bertalan Farkas who, so to speak, has undergone his baptism in space, have returned from their voyage in space. Permit me to warmly greet the cosmonauts and to congratulate them on their remarkable success.

The history of the conquest of space is being made before our eyes. Man is mastering more deeply and thoroughly the difficult art of living and working beyong the limits of our planet. And we are justly proud of the fact that citizens of the socialist states are also offering considerable services to mankind in this peaceful sphere.

In 1919, a difficult year for the young Hungarian Soviet republic, the Csepel radio station received the words of revolutionary soldarity--a radio message from Vladimir Ilich Lenin. In 1980 the international Soviet-Hungarian crew took a model of this radio station with them into orbit. This is symoblic. The ideas which brought together [porodnivshiye] the revolutionary peoples do not remain in the past; they live on and develop in the deeds of the present day.

The joint flight of the Soviet and Hungarian cosmonauts is not merely an episode but an organic part of the deep and many-sided relations of friendship and cooperation which have linked the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic, and it is a good thing that this new form of cooperation, fraternity in space, is helping the further rapprochement of our peoples.

The fulfillment of this later flight by the international crew represents yet another stage in the implementation of the Intercosmos program. Each participant in this vast program makes his worthy contribution to it, using his scientific, technical and industrial potential and the talent of the scientists and research workers. And the fruit of this work is becoming the property both of the socialist community and of all mankind.

I believe that the heroes of the cosmos, Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumen, are now with us in spirit. They have helped in no small way toward the success of the Soviet-Hungarian expedition and are continuing to carry out their difficult vigil.

We wish the crew of Soyuz-6 all the best! [applause]

Comrades, for their successful space flight for courage and herosim Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Pilot Cosmonaut of the USSR Valeriy Nikolayevich Kubasov, by decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is awarded the Order of Lenin; Hungarian Cosmonaut-Research Worker Bertalan Farkas is awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union with the presentation of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal. In persenting these merited awards, I wish you, dear comrades, health, happiness and new successes. Thank you for your excellent flight. [applause] [end recording]

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev presented the distinguished awards to the international space crew. Crew commander Valeriy Kubasov made a speech in reply: [Begin recording]

[Kubasov] Profoundly respected Leonid Ilich, dear comrades: Permit me first of all to report to you that the international Soviet-Hungarian crew completely fulfilled the entire program. We are deeply grateful to the CPSU and the MSZMP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] for having entrusted us with participating in this space mission and traveling on the spacecraft and orbiting stations.

As you said, the orbiting station missions are the main road in space research. And when we are in space we feel constantly the concern of the Central Committee of our party, of our government, and your concern and attention personally, dear Leonid Ilich. You always take interest in the progress of the mission and the difficulties which we encounter, and you are concerned and worried on hour behalf. And we would like to report to your that everything on board the Salyut-6-Soyuz orbiting complex is in order and that all systems on the craft are functioning normally.

The long-term residents, Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin, feel fine. They are full of energy and work efficiently and to a high standard of quality.

Permit me to thank you, dear Leonid Ilich, the CPSU Central Committee, and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, for the high evaluation of the results of our space mission and for awarding me the Order of Lenin, the highest award of our homeland.

Our crew feels fine. We are ready for further work in the sphere of mastering cosmic space for the good of science and the national economy of the countries of the socailist community. Thank you very much. [applause]

Dear Leonid Ilich, we brought two portraits onboard with us: your portrait and that of Janos Kadar. Thus we should like to present you with your portrait. Here you find the signatures of all four cosmonauts and a stamp certifying that it has really been ur there.

[Brezhnev] Thank you.

[Kubasov] We also brought a little book with us entitled "Malaya Zemla." It was published in Hungary. The first part is in Hungarian and the second in Russian. We signed this book in space: all four cosmonauts left the appropriate in prints on it, and we would like to present you with it as a souvenir of our joint mission.

[Brezhnev] Thank you very much. [applause] [end recording]

Then Bertalan Farkas spoke: [Begin recording]

[Farkas] Profoundly respected Leonid Ilich, dear comrades: It is for me, a citizen of the Hungarian People's Republic, a great pleasure and an enormous honor to receive from your hands this most distinguished award of the Soviet Union. I accept it as an award given to the whole Hungarian people.

We dedicated our space mission to the 35th anniversary of the liberation of our homeland from the fascist yoke. The liberation of Hungary opened up a new road and a new horizon to our people for the building of a socialist society.

You are making an enormous contribution, dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, to strengthening our inviolable friendship between the people of the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic, together with Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP, very many thanks to you for this.

Permit me to express sincere gratidude to you personally, dear Leonid Ilich, and sincere gratitude to the Central Committee of the Soviet Union [as heard] and gratitude from all my heart to all the Soviet people for this distinguished award and for your high measure of trust. I wholeheartedly wish you, dear Leonid Ilich, good health and further successes in your fruitful life.

[Brezhnev] Thank you.

[Farkas] Permit me to convey to you our modest gift. It is a monument to the liberation of Hungary. It was with us onboard the orbiting complex. It was made by Hungarian masters of the arts. [applause] Let it be a symbol of our inviolable friendship. [applause] [end recording]

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 10 June carries a report with shorter versions of the speeches and adds: "The speeches were heard with great attention and were greeted with applause. Present at the award presentation ceremony were: Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Serbin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Blatov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials. Szuros, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the USSR, was also present"]